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# THE EXAMINER;

liched Weekly, on Jefferson St., next door but to the l'ost Office.

TERMS. TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, IN ABVANCE,

PAUL SEYMOUR,

#### A Good Sign.

PUBLISHER.

The National Intelligencer of the 23si coutains an exclient article on the question-Has Congress Power to institute slavery? It regrets the necessity which makes the publication necessarv, and declares its columns open to discussion. The communication is from an able source. It is calm, considerate, and well fertified by legal authorities. Will our Dailles publish this article' Is it not time that this view of the subject should be fairly presented?

### flux Congress Power to Institute Stavery?

The first article of the Constitution declares "that all legislative powers . herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the "nited States," &c. This limits the legis istive action of Congress to the subsequently enumerated powers.

In the eight section of the first article of the Constitution it is declared that Congress shall have power "to exercise exclusive legislation, in all cases whatsoever, over such district, not exceeding ten miles square, as may by cession of particular States, and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of the Government of the United States, and to exercise like authority over all places purchased, by the consent of the egislature of the State in which the same shall be, for the election of forts, magane, arenals, dock vards, and other need. ful buildings.

Under this provision the cession of the District of Columbia was made, within which territory slavery had been long sanc noned, so that the power of Congress to in stitute it within the District did not arise that within the cession of a non-slave-hold. ing State for forts, &c., Congress could es-

La no part of the Constitution are slaves named or referred to as property : they are potism. designated as persons. In the second section of the first article, which apportions Constitution which authorises the organizasection of the same article, which declares that unigration of importation of such persons as any of the States now existing shall tnirk proper to admit shall not be prohibijed by the Congress prior to the year eighteen fugitives from labor. In no other part of the Constitution is there any reference to

is is declared "that Congress shall have power in dispose of and make all needful in a State as a Territory. It gives no exermment, or to adopt regulations beyond the specific objects of the grant. Congress are is not, it would seem, within the grant. in the Constitution as property. They are This is considered too clear to be controver.

There is no specific power given to Congress, in the Constitution, which authorizes the establishment of a Territorial Government, except that which relates to the District of Columbia.

The Ordinance "for the government of the territory of the United States northwest That ordinance provided for the first and second grades of Territorial Government which extended over the territory that includes the present States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Michigan. Separate Territorial Gov. ermnents were formed under the ordinance, as the progress of population required. This provided for the government of all the territory ceded to the Union at the adoption of the Constitution; and this fact may have been supposed to render any provision on was modified by an act of Congress, so as to adapt it to the Constitution.

On the 25th February, 1790, North Carolina ceded to the Union territory which now constitutes the State of Tennessee, which amorg other provisions, it was stipulated Congress, shall tend to emancipate slaves;" and on the 26th May, 1790, by the act of Congress, the ordinance of 1787, with certification. tain exceptions in the act of cession, was

The first annexation of foreign territory to the United States, was Louisiana, within which slavery existed under the French and Spanish Governments. Florida, which was subsequently annexed, was also a slave

State. Texas was a slave State. If any part of Mexican territory shall be annexed, as slavery is not sanctioned in Mexico, it must come into the Union as a free territory; and the important question

State, and that Congress, excep; as to the rinth ward of the city of Pittsburgh.

The relation of master and slave is de. objects of the hospital and the lurustic usy. taking the question by year and naya, will pendent upon the local law; and when the lum, and is a glowing "remembrance," slave escapes, by any menns, to a State from this lady in a foreign land, to her nawhere such relation does not exist, he is free, tive city. unless under a general law he may be recaptured by the master. The Constitution, which authorizes the reclamation of fugitives from labor, is the law of the Union on will be a prond monument in the midst of this subject. There is no principle in the a princely estate-Pittsburgh Gwette. laws of nations, nor in the common law, as between sovereignties, which authorizes a

has examined the decisions of the Courts of the United States.

Under the Attieles of Confederation there ing slaves. There was, therefore, on obli. 23d, it says: gation on a free State, unless imposed by master could claim the fugitive. The in-

above provision in the Constitution. The power to institute slavery belongs exclusively to the community in which it pose; and also to prescribe the manner and and this action cannot be controlled by Conpower conferred by the Constitution of the

would have been at liberty to have declared or States will be resisted unto death. free all runaway slaves coming within its But in denouncing the fanaticism of the nity and protection against the claims of and scarcely less function extreme-of as-

Powers exercised beyond this is not derived from the Constitution, but must depend upon an unlimited discretion. And this is des-

Now there is no specific power in the power was given in relation to the District of Columbia, and it was equally necessary in regard to other Territories. But if this power be implied from that specific power given to regulare the disposition of the publands, it must, under the above rule, be limited to meanusuitable to the end in view. hundred and eight," and also in the second If Congress go beyond this in the organizasection of the fourth article, in relation to tion of a Territorial Government, they act without limitation, and may establish a monarchy. Admit that they may organize a Government which shall protect the lands nurchased and provide for the administration of justice among the settlers, it does by no means follow that they may establish slavery. rules and regulations respecting the territory This is a relation which must be created by or other property belonging to the United the local sovereignty. It is a municipal States." The power here given is limited regulation of limited extent, and, necessarily, to the regulation of the property of the Govof an equal limited origin. It is a domestic ernment, and may be exercised as well withcan exercise no control. And, above all. press power to institute a Territorial Gov- the institution of slavery is not within any implication which can be drawn from the authorized "to dispose of" the territory and or other property of the United States. power to regulate and dispose of the public (land) or other property. Political power As before remarked, slaven are not treated

made property by the local law. The Supreme Court of the United States have decided that, under the power to regulate commerce among the States, Congress could not interfere with the slave trade between the States. And with how much greater propriety and force of argument could such a power be sustained than the power to establish slavery in a Territory. of the river Ohio" was approved 7th Au. In the latter there is nothing from which gust, 1787, which was before the formation of the Constitution of the United States. ings among the States. And it was upon the ground that in the Constitution slaves were treated as persons and not as property, that were held not to come within the commercial power. If Congress, under any implied power, may institute slavery in a Territory of the United States, on much strouger grounds may they exercise the commercial power over the transfer and sale of slaves among the States.

In the Territory of Louisiana and Florida, the subject in the Constitution unnecessary. Congress recognized and, to a limited ex-On the 7th August, 1789, the ordinance tent, regulated slavery. Hut, as before remarked, slavery existed in those Territories at the time they were ceded to the United States; and, in the treaty of cession of Louisiana, the United States bound themselves to protect the property of the citizens. was accepted by act of Congress on the 2d Slaves in that Territory was considered to of April ensuing. In the act of cession, property, and were within the treaty. And it is singular that this fact in the Missouri othat no regulation made or to be made by controversy was not, I believe, relied upon by the South. It was the strongest position that could have been taken on that side of

If free territory be admitted and Congress adopted "for the government of the territo- have no power to institute slavery within it, ry of the United States South of the river the territory must remain free until the people shall form a State Government, then the question may arise, in the exercise of this "tond. sovereign power, whether slavery shall be

> Can the President and Senate by a treaty establish-slavery in the new Territory Such a power is not found in the Constitution nor in the laws of nations

## Another Munificient Bountlon.

We learn that Captain Edward Schenwhether Congress have power to make ley, and Mrs. Schenley, now residing in to raise the question of reception, and that such London, have instructed their agent in the a motion is laid apon the table and there the No question is better settled in this councillated of letter settled in this councillated and the settled in this councillated of letter settled in this councillated and settled in this councillated of letter settled in this councillated and settled in this councillated of letter settled in try than that slavery exists in a State by to the Western Pennsylvania Hospital So-virtue of the local law: that the power over diety being a pertion of the level included virtue of the local law; that the power over ciety, being a portion of the land included that if exception be taken, it will be taken with the subjects is exclusively vested in the in the village of Croghansville nove in the out this side-blow of a motion to lay on the table.

recapture of slaves, can exercise no power The above generous offer secures to the society all the area required both for the The Parsiding Officer.-Those in favor of

recaption of a fugitive slave. These prin- professing, are a consecration of any docciples will not be disputed by any one who trine.

### Right Views |

The New Orleens Delta still continues to malitain, with ability the dectrine, that couwas a provision for the return of fugitives quest'will not make new States. Referring to from justice, but none in regard to abscond- Mr. Calhoun, and the duty of the South, on the it would be in order to

An extrinsic cause of a nature so powits own law, to deliver up a siave; nor was erful and controlling that no feeling of the there any legal means through which the heart or power of the mind can be found to combat it, prompts this diversion from the convenience and collision which hequently hitherto onward course of the great Senator. arose from this state of things led to the That social institution which circumstances have imposed upon us as a hard necessity of our lot, and whose existence, so inseparably intertwined with the whole frame-work of exists. In the language of Chief Justice our society, has been so often attacked, and Tainey, in Groves vs Slaughter, 15 Peters, in even now so loudly threatened by the fa-508, a State "has a right to decide for itself natics of the North—the defence and prewhether it will not will not admit slaves to servation of that institution is the object to be brought within its limits from another which Mr. Calhoun seems to have devoted State, either for sale or for any other pur- the latter days of his life. So far as the protection of slavery as it now exists in the mode in which they may be introduced, and South, and its security and exclusive conto determine their combition and treatment; trol by the people of the States where it exisis are concerned Mr. Calhoun may rely gress, either by virtue of its power to regulate commerce, or by virtue of any other people of the South. But we believe that a majority of our people, ilo not think that its constant discussion and agitation are con-And in the case of Prigg vs the Common-ducive to the security of slavery, The inwealth of Pennsylvania, 16 Peters, 611, the troduction of this question into Congress in Supreme Court tays: "The state of slavery any shape should be deprecated by all is deemed to be a mere municipal regulation | Southerners. Our true position is this founded upon and limited to the range of Slavery is a question which we cannot and the territorial laws;" and "it is manifest from will not discuss here. It is a part of our this consideration, that, if the Constitution society and institutions which we intend to had not contained the clause for recaption, cling to as long as it is our interest or will every non-slaveholding State in the Union to do so, and all interference with it in oth- apon the table.

limits, and to have given them entire immu- abolitionists, let us not fall into the other serving and claiming more for slavery than The true construction of the Constitution we can with reason or power maintain. s, that implied powers can only exercise in Let us not strive to make everything else carrying into effect a specific power. And subsidiary to the perpetuity of slavery. Let on the table. I sak whether the motion to rethis implication is limited to such measures us not sacrifice that which promises great as shall be appropriate to the object. This increuse of national glory and poweris an admitted and safe rule of construction. which opens to our Republic a vast field of and no one, it is supposed, would contend It is believed to be the only one which has enterprise and greatness—to the mere apbeen sanctioned by statesmen, and jurists. prehension that it may circumscribe th

sphere and influence of slavery. If Mr. Calhoun opposes the seizure and occupation of a portion or the whole of nize the very of anti-slavery territory endanger the institution as it exists in the Southern States?

Is it sound policy to acknowledge the all in every measure calculated to increase whilst denying most inflexibly the right of the Federal Government to impose any conshould take the lead in making the non-existence of slavery a ground for refusing to admit such territory into our Union?

Shall the South never look beyond its views and interests to guard and protect? taxed for a war, growing immediately and di-Has it not sectional and geographical relatively to be told that they shall not come and retions to preserve and strengthen? Are we spectfully present their petitions upon this subfurever to keep at a stand for fear that we ject may bring Anti-Slave States into our Union? I have thus discharged my duty to those who Are the great commercial, agricultural, and encing the action of this body, without any demanufacturing interests of the South never sire to excite angry feeling or discussion. to be thought of? Have we not other battles that the petition may be received a fight with the North than those of Slavery? Have we not other interests with which those of the Northern States may conflict, in aid tected us from those exciting discussions, which, Shall we not, by securing to the South the command and control of the whole vast sea, of which so small a portion at present layes our shores, lay the foundations of an Empire as vast as that which, under the Roman scentre, grew up along the coasts of the Mediterranean—an Empire of States bound together by common "interest and sectional and territorial relations which must for ever secure their from the authorized and unconstitutional interference of other States in their own domestic concerns and institutions?

In order that this subject may be fully understood, we present the proceedings of the U.S. Senate on the petition of the Friends of Indi-

"To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United State, in Cougress assembled: "We, your petitioners, believing all carnalwar to be Anti-Christian, and the present war with

" Signed on behalf of the meeting, "WALTER EDGERTON, Clerks."

"RESECCA LIDGESTON, On presenting this petition Mr. HALE said : I suppose, Mr. President, as this petition prays for the exertion of all the powers of Government ao far as they extend in relation to this aubject it jucludes within its provision, slavery within the District of Columbia; and I am informed that the practice has obtained lu the Senate, when petitions of this character are presented, With this view, if the question of reception

be raised, I ask that it may be taken by yeas and navs.

Mr. HALE .- Was the motion made to lay the raction upon the table. The Presiding Orvices.-The question is he put as a matter of churse.

Mr. Halk.—I was not aware of the existence

of such a rule; but the being the case, I would like to say a single word on the main queation,

raise that question; I move to lay the motion upon the table.

Mr. Hall.....Upon dist question I ask the

yess and nays.

Mr. Johnson of Marviand Inquired whether it would be in order to move a postponement of the question of recept in till to-merrow?

The Parsiona Ornera—The question to lay on the table has precedence.

Mr. Johnson of Maryland, then said that his only object was that the Senate might be full

only object was that the Senate might be before the question was taken.

Mr. Calnoux.—What is the question?

The Presiding Officer.—It is to lay the

tion to receive the petition of the table. Mr. Calhoun. - What is the subject matter of

THE PRESIDENC OFFICER.—The abolition of slavery in the District of Countries.

Mr. Hale.—If it be interest, I will state the subject matter of the patition. The patition comes from the yearly meeting of Friends at Newport, Wayne county, Iddiana, praying the termination of the war tu Mexico; and also, praying that all the power sested in Congress upon the subject, shall be excited for the termi-

mation of slavery:

Mr. Burler.—That does not say any thing about slavery in the District of Columbia.

Mr. Hale.—I remarked that this was jucinded in the petition.

The question was they taken on the call for the year and nays. A sufficient number of

members rising, the year and nays were ordered and were taken as follows: Yraa.—Messis. Allen, Ashley, Acthison, Atherton, Badger, Bell, Berrien, Bradbury, Breese, Bright, Butler, Calhoun, Cass, Davis, (of Mississippl,) Dickinson, Dix, Downs, Fairfield, Feish, Foote, Hunter, Johnson, (of Maryland,) Johnson (of Louislana,) Mangnm, Mason Niles, Rusk, Sevior, Spruauce, Sturgeou, Tur-

ney, Westcott, Yulee-33 Nays,-Messey. Baldwin, Cinrke, Corwin, Greeu, Hale, Miller, Phelps, Underwood, Up-

So the motion to receive the petition was laid Mr. HALE presented the memorini of David I'. Burr and sixty-nine others, citizens of Pennsylvania, praying for such an alteration of the dry amoudments were adopted. During the dis-Constitution and laws as shall abolish slavery cussion sound points of order were raised and

throughout the Union. Mr. HALE said :- I do not understand that journment. here is a standing rule or order of the Senate that raises the question whether this petition shall be received, or the notion to receive it lald ceive the petition is debatable ! Am I correct, sir, in supposing it is debatable?

Presiding Officea .- It is debatable. Mr. HALE .- So nuderstanding it, sir, I wish to say a single word in vindication of the course which I deem it my duly to take on this occasion. It is with no desire to produce angry feelings, or excited discussion, but it is in discharge of my duty, under deep and the earnest convictions of my understanding, that I altempt to discharge that duty. What is the refusal of the Mexico because it may bring a great acces. Senato to receive these politions? It is saying sion to the anti-slavery power in the Union, that there are some subjects on which the people shall not approach this tribunal.

principle to which the South is most vio- venture to inquire into all the secrets of the malently opposed-that the General Govern- terint and the spiritual world. The researches ment may control or act upon slavery in the of geological science have penetrated the bow Sintes! How otherwise can any increase els of the earth, and have there found the mate-"He who made the world, and its age reveal"

Nay, luquiry goes with adventurous flight to beil and weakness of an institution whose the very throne of Elernity and undertakes to and third readings being dispensed with, the bill friends and supporters are so nervously ap- scan the laws by which lie who sits thereon prehensive that they see its ruin and down- governelles own actions and the world lie has turous, have we, in the United States of Ameri- priety of calling a convention to change the territory we may acquire, that we ourselves spectful hearing on this very subject. Sir, it is ent day, which is luvolving the nation in a forpeculiar institutions-shall it be controlled eign and aggressive war at an expense of forty erwise by no other interests or feelings than those or fifty millions of dellars annually. And, if which relate to Slavery? Has it not other the people of the United States are to be thus Governor to have fired a national nainle, on the unsupported by any force to compel sequies-

sent me here; without any expectation of influ-

of which we shall require an increase of lu another branch of the national legislature, have territory and power in the South, to off-set anything which has fallen from the houerable and oppose the vast additions which every Senstor from New Hampshire who presents this year is bringing to the strength of the North? petition, is calculated to clange the well settherefore, sir, the question of reception being

#### CONGRESS. Tuesday, Jan. 4th.

SENATE.-Shortly after the opening of the hamber this morning, the galliries were densey crowded by an attentive auditory, to hear the discussion that was likely to take place upon the special order of the day—"Mr. Calhoun's resolutions relative to the Mexicun war."

Mr. Calhoun took the floor, which he main-

tained for a considerable length of time in the advocacy of his resolutions. He declared that the further prosecution of the war unnecessary, that in its inception it was wring, and produced solely by the act of the President, and not by any act of Mexico. He denied that there had been adequate cause for the commencement of Grubb. hostilities between the two countries, and that the existing state of things had been brought abont without any just or sufficient teasou. wickedness and barbarity, respectfully, but held till a sutisfactory treaty shall have been ratcarnestly request you, to use all the means in ified between Mexico and the United States. He for reasons other than nor offered; but ita nolleit the exercise of the powers of the Gov- speedy termination is now counselled by im-

ernment vested in your hands, to put an in- pending dangers menacing the prosperity and mediate termination to slavery with all its happiness of the United States. In lia continu-horrld consequences, so far as those powers ex- ation we are threatened by an imnerse and heavy national debt, and will of necessity be compelled to employ and sustain a large atanding army, with all its concemitant evils, alike ning in its influences upou n large portion of our citizens as well as endangering the tions. Ile denounced the proposition for a further prosecution of the war in the hope of securing greater chauces of obtaining indemnities by lts longer continuance, and finally endangering our free institutious by the nanexation of such the force of arms. He of President's recommendation, made in his last read, and unanimously adopted. gate well the objects to be gained by a further prosecution of the war, and to carefully consider the results that are likely to be produced by

such a course. The resolutions were faully postpoued future day. The proceedings of the House this day

unimportant. The above proceedings to Congress on Tues iny did not reach us in time for last week's

THURSDAY, Jan. 6th. SENATE -The Senate was called to order at order for Thursday week; lost. the usual hour, and au appropriate prayer was offered up to the throne of Divine mercy by

A motion was made to print said petition, and lost. The petition was then referred to the appropriate committee.

Another petition of a like unture was present ted by Mr. Allen, of Ohio, which was allowed to The flon. Dixon H. Lewis appeared to-day

and was sworn in. Geo, E. Badger, of North Carolina, from the committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill of the officers and soldiers in the war with Mexfor the extension of the bounty law, in order to secure the filling ap of the regiments—which were dispeased with, and it was then passed. was read and passed

The Senate then resumed the apecial order of the day, the ten regiment bill.

Mr. Hale, of New Hampshire, arose and addressed the Senate at some length. During his the bill was passed.

remarks, he took occasion to denounce the conremarks, he took occasion to denonnce the conterms, as to the conrecthat had been pursued in ficers and soldiers in the war with Mexico. regard to the prosecution of the war. He declured himself as opposed to voting either men or money for the further carrying out the objects or designs of the administration with respect to Mexico. He also expressed his desire. The for the recall of the nrmy new in Mexico. He and the bill was unanimously passed. feared the extension of our territory, and that by voting means for the further prosecution of the war, it would be authorizing the President to do what he pleased. Putriotism, he thought, far thing, while at the same time the advocacy of such measures were counter to their own

better judgment. At the close of Mr. Hale's speech, the further cussion of the bill was postponed, Reverdy Johnson having the floor to reply to-morrow. The Seuate then adjourned.

House.—The principal business transacted toay in the House, was the discussion of the special order of the day, the Southern mail bill, Jannery, (the resolutions were published in which was coutinued till the hour of adjourn-Senate proceedings of Wednesday) which being

FRIDAY, Jan. 7th.

SENATE.-The Senate was not in session to-House was engaged all day in the discussion of the Southern mail bill. Sunnuch confusion prevailed up to the hour of ad-

SATURDAY, Jan. 8th. SENATE.-The Senate was engaged in the Huffnagie, of Pennsylvania, wes confirmed as struction

Cousul to Calcutta, vice Hagins, recalled. Hugh Keenan, of Pennsylvania, as Consul to the port of Dublin, vice Wilson, recalled. W. J. Staples, act entitled "an set to further protect the rights of New York, as Cousni to Havre, vice Beasley, of married women;" second reading dispeneccessed. There is manifest great anxiety here in anticipation of the war speech of Reverdy Johnson, which will be delivered on Monday. House .- Mr. Washington Hunt, of New York s confined to his room by sickuess. The business of the house is unimportant.

From the Frankfort Bully Commonwesith NTUCKY LEGISLATURE

SENATE .- In the Senate Mr. Helm, chairman of the Committee on the Sinking Fund, reporclamation decisring the State to be ready to re- 1833, concerning the importation of slaves. deem all unpaid six years bonds, and if the prescribed, to cease bearing interest. Second progress, and obtained leave to sit again.

sense of the people of Kentucky as to the pro-It was made the special order of the day for Friday next. Mr. Evans introduced the following resolu-

Mr. Helm reported a bill to again take the

lou which were adopted. Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be and they are hereby instructed to inno mere abstraction. It is an element of politi- quire into the origin, existence, extent, durait is an element on which the Constitution of the vend lottery tickets in this Commonwealth, and large island. The means by which he bas riseu also, if practicable, the amount of funds thus raised and purposes to which such funds have that province, are without a parallel in the bisbeen applied, and that they report by bill or oth- tory of our times.

rectly out of an institution of this character, are the victory malieved by our officers and soldiers a stranger, on the shores of Borneo, about sevan

Mr. Kobbs reported a bill to amend the charter of the Shepherdsville Iron Manufacturing them. House.-In the House of Representatives, the

vich were as follows.

Propositions and Grirvances .- Messrs. Talia-Coleman, Garnett, and Warren. Privileges and Elections .- Mossys. Bush, Danlel P. White, Wright, Wolford, Holmes,

Claims .- Messrs. Bowling, Beard, Storey, Ireland, Short, Berry, and Carlisle. Judiciary.-Messrs. Combs, Speed, Towles, Cavan, Moore, Hanson, and Wood Relivion .- Messru. Asa Young, Bullock, Beeler, Williams, Shawhan, Judd, and Har-

Ways and Means .- Messrs. Tho. D. Brown, Eaker, Conner, Harris, Bailey, Talbutt, and Internal Improvement .- Messrs. Collins, Newell, Wintersmith, Forde, Bianton, Allin, and

Education .-- Mesers. Haggard, Miller, Hamilton, Price, McReynolds, Bonrland, and Ker-Military Affairs .- Mesers. Pratt, Bell, Dun-

Expenditures of Board of Internal Improve nent .- Messrs. Hinghes, Gaines, Penrce, Mc-Kiupey, Wali, Bowen, and Culton.

Punitentiary.—Measrs. Barlow, Johnston, Grainger, Boyd, Bilderback, Cockerell, and Agriculture and Manufactures. - Messrs. Newell, Bush, Abell, Milton E. White, Railey,

Hogg, and Dougherty. Sinking Fund.—Messra. Hardy, Stanley, Young, Hughes, Headley, Lightfoot, Hudson, Banks .- Messrs. Wilkins, Gaines, Turner, Chilton, Thomas, and D. P. White-Library.-Messrs R. H. Field, Hamilton, Bourland, Ellfatt, and Lightfoot.

Pullie Offices .- Messrs. Miller, Hartfield. Turner and Beard. Printing .-- Messre. John Brown, Christopher Kerrick, Dohoney, R. H. Field. Federal Relations .- Mesers. Wintersmith

Hardy, Wood, Dohouey, Cavan, Moore, and Envollments .- Messrs. Wall, Mckluney Howen, Bailey, and Floyd.

Mr. Bush asked the unanimous consent of the House to take up, out of the orders of the day, the resolutions which passed the Senate on yesterday inviting Gen. Taylor to visit the seat of of benighted Mexicans? government of Kentucky whilst the Legislature was in session. "No objection was made, resolutions were accordingly taken up,

Mr. Price reported a bill to abolish the militia aystem, and to revise and permanently establish ommon schools ju this Commouwealth.

bill, to catablish a system of common schools similar to the New England system, One section provides for its submission to the people for their ratification of rejection. The bill was once rend by the title, second reading dispensed and one in India, embracing 493 ministers and with when,

Mr. Smith moved that it be committed to the Committee of the Whole, and made the special Mr. Forde then moved to commit to the Com-

Mr. T. D. Brown called up his resolution regard to adjournment on the 10th day of February. After much discussion the resolution and amendments were laid apon the table.

THURSDAY, Jan. 6th. SENATE. Several petitious were presented.

Mr. Hardin, from the Judiciary committee, eported the bill entitled an act for the beaufit Mr. English reported a bill granting a change of venue to Beaj. All, indicted in the Jefferson

circuit court for passing conaterfeit money; se-cond and third readings being dispensed with, duct of the administration, in no very measured Affsire, reported a bill for the benefit of the of Mr. Wall said that the hill proposed to exempt those individuals from military duty, for

> The further readings were dispensed with House.-Petitions presented by several mem-

should yield to policy. He was fully aware taking the depositions of soldiers who have gone that many, men declared themselves in favor of the war, simply because they deemed it a popureport at this time, a bill concerning the election of electors for President and Vice President; read, and after being amended, was passed Mr. T. D. Brown reported the bill with amendments, providing for taking the some of

the people as to the propriety of calling a con-The bill as am anded passed. Mr. Barlow moved to take up the Senate res dintions to fire a national salute on the 8th of

Mr. Combs offered to amend by adding, and to fire one hundred guns on the 22d of February, in honor of Gen. Washington and the brilliant victory achieved by Major General Zachery Taylor at Buesa Vista, which, together the resolution was unanimously adopted.

FRIDAY, Jan. 7th. SENATE.-Ilou. Archibald Dixou, Lieutenant Governor and Speaker of the Senate, appeared and took the Chair.

The Speaker laid before the Seuate the Auonfirmation of sundry eppolutments. Mr. C. anni Report of the Superintendent of Public In-Several petitions were presented.

> sed with, and referred to the Indiciary com-Also, a bill to modify and repeal, in part, the 'Negro law of 1833;' second reading dispensed with, and referred to the Judiciary com-

House.- l'etitions presented.

Several divorce bills were passed. A Senate bill to exempt from military duty the voluntsers to the war in Mexico, was read and referred.

On motion of Mr. Wright, the House resolved itselfinto a Committee of the Whole, Mr. Ifa:led a bill directing the Governor to issue a pro- dy in the chair, on the bill to modify the act of

After some progress in the bill, on motion o same be not presented for liquidation in the time Mr. Garnett, the committee rose, reported Much other business was transacted, but it was altogether of a private and local nature.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

A Mission House in Boango.—The London Christian Quardian records a remarkable exammost cheering results to a people long shrouded tuted its hereditary ruler, by the Suitan of that to his position as the undisputed sovereign of

motive, but the nable ambition of doing good, peal of the aw requiring three ceuts postage to dependent only on his own resources, he delibee patil is advance on drop newspapers, was rately abandoned the comforts of his English home, to cast his lot among these distant Islauders, and of doing what lu him lay to beuefit By steady perseverance in the principles of truth and justice, and strong in the integrily of his purpose, and the God in whom he Sporker announced the standing Committees, trusted, his influence rose and prospered, until he was besought by his native rulers to take upferro, James N. Stephens, Boulware, Quarles, where the beneficial effects of his interference first manifested themselves. Every year his authority has been marked by new services to the canno of humanity. Under his mild sway, the rights of property are now respected, personal violence has abated; piracy has been attacked in its strong holds and defeated; his subjects and his neighbors begin to understand his how much preferable are the peaceful pursuits of industry and commerce to the roving warfare, in which they have hitherto placed their pride, and found their sole profit. Aiready he counts his immediate dependents by thousands. His influence extends far beyond the limits of his government, as widely lu Borneo as his name is known. The grateful and simple-minded Dyaks are ready to welcome with cheerful confiience, any who will come among them in the

uaine of their " white friend." An effort has been recently commenced to plant the Christian Church, and to erect a mission house and school in the province under Mr. Brooke's government. An appeal has been made to the sympathies of the Church of England, and the Queeu and Archbishop, and several of the bishops, have subscribed £100 each, to promote this enterprise. The Guardian reports no less than 650 pounds already subscribed for the mission house and school.

These best acquainted with the native barbarians of Sarawak, describe them as similar lu character and condition to the luhabitants of the | mys: Philipplue Islands, where, from similar advaulageous cinsumstances, the Spanish missionaries found the work of conversion so speedy and

Besides the publications already issued in Spanman's Daughter," in Spanish and English, on The amount of taxable property returned Mexico. While it will facilitate the acquisition cluding Harrison, Jefferson, Red River, of these languages by the different classes for whom it is intended, it is hoped that it will lead Shelby, Tyler, Washington and San Pamany to the knowledge of Christ, lu this new tricio counties, from which returns have not and interesting field of Christian effort.

returns thus far made amount to \$107,530, peace, will they not plead for " the PEACE OF Gon, which passeth all understanding," to follow the cossation of strife, among the millions 000.

Saturday last a remarkable conversion took | 25,885. place at St. Mary's College, Oscott, near Bir-mingham. Mr. Beujamiu Marcus, a learned Polish Jew, well versed in Talmudical, Rabbinical, Hebrew, and Chaldee erudition, and who to the 31st of October last, were \$112,033, This is one of the important bills of this session; it proposes to abolish all the militia laws, sion; it proposes to abolish all the militia laws, sion; it proposes to abolish all the militia laws, was baptised and made a profession of faith before a large number of persons in the church at-

PRESERVENIAN CHURCH IN IRELAND .- The Goueral

Sincerity in believing, and humility in presented, the question of any presented, the question of any a petition on the table. It is in the Senate with Mexico.

Rev. Mr. Slicer.

And the city of Milwaukie by the Rev. Messra.

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And the city of Milwaukie by the R

NUMBER 31

The Mentucky Blanks

We publish below a statement of the condition of the Banks in Kentucky, on the 1st inst. The exhibit is a very satisfactory one, and shows how prudently and satisfactorily the affairs of

these excellent institutions have been con-

\$1,995,315,17 Due from Banks. 154,410 23

590,992 13

2,731,897 77 January 3. Balanes to credit Profit and Loss Account, as above, munry 3. 4 per cent., Dividend or Capital Stock declared this day.

1,347,925 70

\$114,966 36 Leaving a surplus of ALFRED THRUSTON, Cashler

n, Dec. 31, 1547. MEANS. Bills Discounted, Bills of Exchange, Notes and Bitls of suit, 136,910 28 94,078,682 17 Bonds of the State of Kentucky, 5 per cent., Bonds of the City of Lex-SUDIN

28,061 ington, 6 per cent Due from Banks, State of Kentucky, for Inter-act on State Bonds, Prolest Account, Real Estate, 8,750 00 123,960 73 Mr. English introduced a bill to amend an Cash on hand, viz Notes of other Banks. 1,379,172 90

86,735,409 49 LIABILITIES Circulation, Due to Banks. Due Post-Offics Department, Due Individual Depositors, Fund to pay la

Confingent Interest, Unclaimed Dividend Profit and loss, July 1848, \$178,416 29 \$6,735,509 43

Contingent Fund and profit and loss as above, Deduct Dividend of 44 per cent, this day declared by Presidest and Directors on Capital Stock, 92,338,

Lesves Costingent fund and profit and loss, surplus,

2, 132,721 65

\$95,701 93 Real Estate for debt, Bonda, State of Keniucky, for Stock in Northern Bank, 5 per cent., Bosds of the city of Louisville, 6 per cent.

\$7,989,490 99

49,114 11

Dividend No. 20, for Jan. 1848, 21 per cent., 87,989,498 99

GEO. C. GWATHHEY, Cashiel The editor of the Galveston Cazette, writ-

The amount of available means in the reasury on the 31st of October last (the

end of the fiscal year) was \$15,238. The amount of taxable property in the State, according to the assessors' return for 1846, was \$43,747,175, upon which the amount is \$102,478, including poll-tax. as yet been received. The taxes due on the

There is now in the treasury, due the Conversion of a Jew to Catholicism.—Ou school fund, for the year 1846, the sum of

The whole expenses of the State, from the organization of the present Government

The amount of means received since the organization of the State, from revenue due the late Government of Texas, including the amount in the treasury at the time of

The whole estimated debt of the late Re-476 congregations. By aid received from Par-ilsmeut, the church has liberally endowed a theological institution, with eight professorships The number of atudents is considerable. The number of atudents is considerable.

dollars—the probable equivalent value of which is estimated at \$5,528,195.

# The New Move in West Firginia.

The Wellsburgh Virginia Gazette, a spirited paper, says the people in West Virginia are in we hire our vossels, nor sell our commodities or earnest about emancipation. The word is, "Slavery must be abolished West of the Bine Ridge!" This paper says:

"True; and is it not time that the move should be made? Is it not time that the people of Western Virginia should swaken to their interests? Mr. Ruffner has put the ball in motion and, with his assistance, we hope to see it roll on and on, until there is not a voice West of the Blue Ridge that will be raised in defence of alsvery and its accompanying evils."

Ave, It is time-high time-and if the pres wi'l only speak out "not a voice West of the Blue Ridge will be raised in defence of slavery, and its accompanying evils."

### Educational.

We were glad to notice the motion of Mr Prize in our Legislature. He is a member of the Committee on Education in the House, and, we trust, will push his measure vigoronely. His bill proposes to abolish all the militia laws, with the exception of enrollment, and ont of the revenue arising therefrom and created by this bill, to permanently establish a system of Common Schools, similar to those of New England. any slaves imported, from Africa or elsewhere, One section provides for its submission to the after the 15th day of March next." people, for their ratification or rejection. The billi was referred to the Committee on Edacation.

The main purpose, viz: to establish a permanent system of Common Schools, is right. Let us have that! We must have it, indeed, if not bless them, and that they could not possess do. No waather, no ordinary nor extraordinary hibit shivery in the territories of the Union. the Legislature will but do its daty.

#### North Carolina.

cause of education. The expenditures for Cemmon Schools for the year ending the 31st Oc tober, was \$96,511,13; of the literary board, \$1,028, education of the dumb, \$3,439; building them on asyium, \$3,000; and for a floral college, \$2,000. Total expenditures for purposes of education, \$105,978,31.

In North Carolina more than a fourth the white men and women cannot read the Bible, or sign their own names! What a condition! Freedom and Education must go dence, that our fathers, obtained their fraedom, hand in hand or else ignorance and anarchy will

#### Indiana.

This State does not make e good exhibit in her

are sadly behind every free State! There is no gittimate defenders of their famo. excuse whatever for either of them. They have We have given before, the anthorities above quopromptly and wisely for thir end.

#### Our Forefathers.

onr Southern fathers were in favor of the per- will perdon the repetition. petnation of elsvery, or that they dreamed of or desired its extension. It sounds monstrons. as well as marvellous, when they are charged with looking chiefly to the protection of the peculiar institution in whatever was said and done by them in forming our present Constitution. Yet Governors of States, Senators and members of Congress, boldly and deliberately affirm this shall tell it. Mr. -----, had been owing---to be the fact!

How is it? On what grounds do they make the charge?

We fancy, that we are somewhat familiar with the history of the past, that we know what onr fathers did and thought, and we deny, in their behalf, and to the name of every holy consideration, the truth of these assertions. It is a libel upon the good and glorious revolutionary patriots of the South to assert, that they ever, libel of the blackest dye npon their name or character for any man, or set of men, to affirm, that they framed a Government which was intended to protect and extend this carse. The South owes it to herself to repel, indignandy, any and all such charges. She owes it to hereelf to deaoance, with proud scorn, the men who make them.

What are the facts?

For the first step in the establishment of slavery on this continent, the settlers were to Who were the buyers? We never could answer fers ordered. these questions without admitting, that public To Assistant Treasurer, New York, \$425,000 opinion, in the early settlement of the conn- To Assistant Treasnrer, Philadelphia, try, was not concentrated against the traffic, nay, that it tolerated, and enconraged it. Had it not been so, it never could have been carried From Assistant Treasurer, Now York; \$125,000 on. The early aettiers, therefore, were willing From Assistant Treasurer, Philadelphia, 375,000 purchasers of sloves, and hence muet suffer the the penalty which must ever accompany this act in the memory and judgment of all good

But the second step was a bold, and nnited South, to stop the slave-traffic, and root out the institution from the land No exception to this remark is to be found. The letters of our fathers before the revolution—their epocoheeall prove this, and the acts of the people yet more than either, establish the fact. Georgia was as sound as Maryland. South Carolina as decided as Virginia. In one and in all, among politicians and people, the great purpose, independent of the main end, was, to prohibit the slave-trade, ton, January 10. He was received by the Mayor, and destroy slavery.

meeting of a public character was held, in which having been conducted to the United States their object was not earnestly urged, and the on- Hotel, he addressed the crowd in a brief but elely difficulty we have, is to select from the testi- quent speech. mony which establishes it. Jans 1774 the foilowing counties, in the Old Dominion, Prince George, Calpepper, Caroline, Nansomond, Snrry, Fairfax, (George Washington presiding) Hanover, Princess Anne, acted against "the and solemnly resolved "neither to import nor purchase" slaves from any quarter. Nor, was North Carolina less decided. The provincial Convention met at Newborn, Aug. 27, 1774, and avowed the same purpose. Their resolve

"That we will not import any sleve or slaves, or purchase any slavo or slaves imported, or brought into this province by others, from any part of the world, after the first of November."

met the question of alsvery. With oneness of Cin, Atlas. purpose, they resolved to crash the monster vice, and be true to liberty. With steady parpose, they affirmed in their primary assemblies, tois, Senator and Editor, had been sentenced to that the slave-trade must cease, and, with it, that a month's imprisonment for attempting to proslavery should die out. It was under these cir- duce civil war. President Soulongue changed cumstances, that the First Continental Congress the sentonce to death. By the interposition of assembled at Philadelphia, (eleven out of the the French and English Consuls, It was modified thirteen colonies being represented,) on the 3d to banishment. of Sept., 1774. Slavery was a prominent topic. It was discussed in all its bearings. Its evils were depicted, and whatever good belonged to it

We do, for ourselves, and for the inhabitants of the several colonies whom we represent, friny sgree and associate, under the sacred ties of Virtue, Honor and Love of our Country as foinor parchase any slaves imported, efter the first wholly discontinue the sleve-trads, and neither be concerned in it ourselves, nor will

Every Sleve State, entered juto this solemn COVENANT, except Georgia and South Carolina. These colonies were not represented. Hut as soon after, as could be, both ratified the deed .-January II, 1775, the provincial Congress of onth Carolins resolved-

"That this Congress do approvo the Amori-

ciared their "aborrence of the unnatural practice of slavery-a practice founded on injustice, crnelty, and highly dangerous to our libertles sa the man uf our dey.' (as well as ilves) debasiag part of our fellow creatures below men, and corrupting the virtue and morals of the rest." They resolved, therefore, to stop the traffic, and manumit their slaves. "Liberty," they said, "could never be won or continued upon any other basis." Tho Provincial Congress of Georgis, at Savannah, on the 18th of January 1775, for themselves, and their constituents resolved-

"That we will neither import nor purchase

This was the spirit of our revolutionary fathers. And say not, that their action was leveled reach slavery. They were resolved to master liberty while it existed. They said so. They of our fellow men," " corrupting the rest," &c., should not mistake nor posterity misunderstend them, they declared on the 4th of July 1776:

"We hold these truths to be self-evident: that di men are created equal; that they are endowed by their creator with inalianable rights; that among thess, are life, liberty, and the pursuit of

Who shall dore say, with this arrey of eviand formed our Constitution, mainly to protect or extend slavery? If there be such, let all lovers of trnth-of the patriots of '76-declare them base defamers of good meu, bold, if not blasphemous traducers of the brightest era in educational Statistics. One Seventh of her peo- the world's history! No. Our revolutionary ple, over the age of twenty-one, cannot read and fathers of the South heted slavery. They meant write. Wayne county, settled mainly by Friends to rid the country of it. They spoke and lebored is an exception to the general rule? Only 42 for this end, end no libeller, whether ho fill a adults are unable to read and write within its governor's cheir, or plays the part of e demagogue-trickster, should be allowed to assert the Indiana end Illinois must pluck up! They contrary, by as their descendants, and the le-

the means to educate all their people, and they ted in full, in an extract from Thomas E. Thomas' will be hooted at if they do not employ them eblo discourse, and should not have referred to us all to sit down-"is very happy to see so and slavery) in my our as well as others; and them again so soon, had it not been for the ex- inuny gentlemen, and especially happy to see no that doubts are resolving themselves into contraordinary assertions of Gov. Smith of Va., and the more extraordinary opinions of many And he playfully added, with a smile, "gentie-It is inservellons to us, that any should say, members of Congress. Our readers, we hope men, I have always found it pleasant to have local governments.

Pattern for Tullers-How to do a Debter

Wo were much amneed, the other day, when on a visit to Cincinnati, to hear the waya noted Snip of the Queen city, had collected a hopeless debt. And as the story may be of use to others of the craft, not quite so inventive, we pretty large bill a number of years, and had under one pretence or another, put off payment, withpublicly, suntil the claim was barred by the statute of limitation. \_\_\_\_, had noticed that whilst the debtor was always ready to admit the debt and promise payment, when alone with him, not a word escaped his lips before witnesses. Accordingly one day he got him into his shop, and again very urgently pressed payment; directly or indirectly, defended slavery. It is a now-said he, you know its all right-you know its a just debt and I really need tho money. Oh! yes; responded Mr., ofter he hed carefully peered round and seen no one Oh! yes; I know its s just debt, and I always intended to pay it-I'll try and do so before long. Tom! do you hear that? wes the horrifying ministered unto, but to minister! And is not ty, which the United States may and neast posreply: Yes, sir, said, Tom, the shop boy, crawling ont from under the counter. The money was paid immediately.

## U.S. Finances.

blame. We seek to throw the odium upon the Secretary of the Treasury thorowas on deposit ence. The man who does whatever may be te-British Government, and, as it had the power to in the various Government depositories on the quested of him when it should be done will never ion of the constituton, which grants to Conprohibit the trade in mea, it should bear its share. 27th ultime, subject to the draft, the sum of fail to make his mark upon acciety, But who compelled any one to purchase slaves? \$4,200,499 50. The following are the trans-

To Assistant Treasurer, New Orleans, 75,000 absorb Maxico. The New Orleans Picayune

## Oil Trade of the United States.

There were imported into the United States during the year 1847, 121,410 barrels of Sperm endeavor, not so much of the North, as of the Oil, and 320,645 barrels of Whale Oil. In 1846 the imports were 95,217 barrels of Sperm and 207,493 of Whale.

> The number of vessels engaged in the trade in 1847 was 253, viz: 214 ships and barques, 28 brigs and Il schooners. In 1846 the number of vessels employed in the trade was 199, viz: 158 ships and barques, 30 brigs and 11 schooners.

Reception of Hon. Henry Clay. The Hon. Henay CLAY arrived at Washingand a large crowd of friends. Great enthusiasm In 1774-indeed, from 1770 to 1775-not a was manifested by his reception. Mr. Clay

Ship Fever at New York. The ship fever is raging in the hospitals at Quarantine, on Staten Island, New York, to a fearful extent. Nearly a thousand immigrants wicked, cruel, and nanatural" slave trade, and and seamen are inmetes of the institutions, and Angust 17th, a full meeting of the delegates of Angust 17th, a full incetting of the delegates of the delegates of the delegates of the delegates of the different countles, met at Williamsburgh, the different countles, met at Williamsburgh, and salemnly resolved "neither to impart nor continuous properties of the physicians and narses have died of the physicians and narses have been made.

## Election of Judges.

The following election of Judges took place in the Ohlo Legislature on Friday, 7th inst.

For President Judge of the 10th judicial cirenit, Georgo Collings; Associate Judgo of Sandusky county, Alphens McIntyre; Associate Indges for Butler county, Nelionilah Wade and In this temper, the great body of the South county, Thos. J. Anderson and John Merrill.—

## Mayti.

Dates from Hayti to Dec. 16. Joseph Car-

New York, Jan. 10. was presented. But after a thorough and earn. Falls, has failed.

The Better Day

Ouce upon a time it took thirteen years work for a laboring man to purchase a bible. Says the Cincinnati Chronicle, in the year 1272 the increased by it, fearfully. The different diswages of a laboring man were less than four tricts give incents a day, while the price of a bible at the same period, was \$180 dollars. A common laborer in those days must toll on industriously for thirteen iong years, if he would possess a copy of the word of God! Now, the earnings of half s manufactures to those who are concerned in it. day, will pay the cost of a beautifully utinted copy of the sacred oracles! What a contrast!

### John Quincy Adams.

We remember once, when conversing with an old Carolina planter, about the great men of our country, being struck with a remark which he mads about this venerable man.

"Sir" said he, "John Quincy Adams carries Georgia followed suit. Darien, in primary his doctrines into ife, and by his life proves assembly, led the way. The people thereof decisred their "aborrence of the unnatural pracpractising, and not preaching. In this, contelets his greatness. For this, posterity will rank him

And this remark was made whon the newspa pers of the South were hottest, against Mr Adams, and when he, too, was pouring out his strongest proteste against Sonthern domination. and meeting Southern action by a proud defiance, and musterly eloquenes. Yet the sensible slave-holder saw clearly his position. He festoes yet put forth by any of our public men. felt that Mr. Adame was a true man, and, et On the question of slavery, it is especially lame. once, and heartily designated his great merit, and and so we think it will be esteemed North and his futare position.

"HE DOES."

How emphatic and how true! Find Mr pald hlm. aloue at the slave-trade. It was intended to the duty before him; doing it, be it large or viso-then he thought the time selected to apsmall, an affair of the nation, or an affair of the ply it wrong-and now he abandons it altogeththat curse. They felt that the Aimighty would town, as thoroughly as if he had nothing else to er, and holds that Congress lies no right to proexcuse, keeps him from whatever poet present Tho New York Beening Post, a leading domoapplied to both the slave-trade and slevery the duty may assign him. Ho is ever in hie seat in cratic journal, remarks upon these changes as Thould North State is doing something for the strongest epithets.—" Debasing," "cruel," "nn- Congress; no call of the roll finds him away. natural," " fiendish," "brutzi," "debasing part Ho is punctual in attending at the moment, to whatever business ho undertakes He is always &c. And then the year after, as if the world in his pow at church on the Sabbath. Thus ocenpying his proper position, Mr. Adams is sure to remamber to do-his present duty, and this makes him the mighty man ho is.

> HE DOES. And the effect of his doing-so elmple, so direct, so christain-must win its way to the public heart, and go far towards influencing it rightly. Mr. Adams, in grain, is a thorough repubiicen. He has no tawdry theories to please the many. He acts ont, as our Carolina friend says, in life what he professes or preaches. Hear what one, able to discern, writes of his overy

day, domestic hebits. My first visit to the venerable petriot was or pleasant morning in August, in company with spirited Teacher's Convention, numbering about one hundred gentlemen and ladies, from various States, who went in a body to pay their respects to Mr. A. He gave ue a simple, hearty welcome to his mansion, the same plain, ancient, two-story house, which was occupied by his distinguished father.

The feeble ald man, in plain dress, meets us at the door, shakes hands with eil, invited us into us, but new crowded perlor, kindly instructing the children of the country. the good opinion of the men, but still more gratifying to have the good opinion of the Women. After a few mements spent in conversation oluging, looking at the busts and portraits of entry and parlors, we partook of a refreshing

sgo which has given Aim strength jer so many God, we took our lesve, thankful for the privilege we had enjoyed. I spent the succeding Sabbath at Quincy and observed that this fervent octogeneries, with a small end feeblo fame, walked twice to meeting. out giving hie note or acknowledging the debt His house stands about a Sabbath day's journey lacked out all the Lymns, without glasses, and government is very imperfectly defined by

crought of pure COLD WATER -- the simple bever-

in town, we know he must be sick." SECOND VISIT .- Mr. Alams keeps (apparently) no servants. He delights not to be ministered nate, but to inluieter Call at his house, and you find he is himself as one that serves. Riug or knock, and ho comes himself to the door, extends his hand, and without the least palaver, were designed to include in the grant the whole cauducts you to a chair in the sitting room or

parlor, and trests the humbiest caller as an equal.

He is, himself as one that serves! And is not this true independence? He delights not to be this pure christianity? Ho treats the humblest caller as an equal And does not this prove him to be a trne man? These "little traits" -should they not be called great—show at once the se-According to the monthly statement of the cret of his success, and the source of his infin-

Pininty Spoken!

Aud rightly. For there is no doubt of the wish and determination of a very large party to

"Gen. Cass is reported to have said, pending the debate, that no one had any idea of sheorbing Mexico, and therein Gon. Cass was mistaken. There is each a party in the United States, and It is a growing one too, at that."

## Total Destruction of a Steamboat by Gun-

We learn by the Alex. Scott that the steamor Sen Bird, bound from Now Orleans for St. Lonis. with a thousand kegs of powder on board, took fire near Cape Glrardean. As soon as the fire was discovered, sho was run ashore, end every person left her. The powder exploded, tearing the boat to atoms. The explosion was tremendous, and the shock it produced was, it is said, dous, and the shock it produced was, it is said, called into existence for the purpose of making sensibly felt at Cairo. The Sea Bird was owned rules and regulations for the disposition and in St. Louis and not of much value.

Another ! The Blue Ridge blew np three miles below

killing some twenty or thirty ladividuals! boat wes under way; but the boilers were over give them legislatures. The ordinance of 1787 in Julius Rockwoll, John A. Rockwoll, Root, Rumnine years old! and then a hoat was ahead!

lic to the necessity of demanding the passage of government has not the right to legislate for ley, Ilili, George S. Honston, Inge, Charles J. laws by Congress, which make the carrier re- such territory! The contradiction here is palsponsible for loss of life, or property, when oc- pablo. Moro, it is abaurd. casioned by neglect or carelessness. He must be held criminally bound, until he proves that the accident resulted from causes which he could not control.

## Yet Another !! .

The Planter burst her bollers on the 5th lastant at Jone's Ferry, Illinois river. The cabin was torn to fragments. Five persons were killed, and many severely scalded. Did not the

on the 21st nlt. with eight companies composing the 5th regiment East Tennessee volunteers, The Northern Exchequer Bank, at Brashear's numbering 684 men. The men were placed on the ships Talmaros and Mississippi.

The influenza previis over Great Britalu, and France, The mortality in London has been

Population in '41. Average deaths. Deaths last week-

as the test in '41 and '47. Most of the deaths proceed from attacks ou the organs of respiration. For instance, the second shows, that of this deaths in the first week pipo, 294, disease of the lungs, Asthme, 78.

The Bishops.

The English Bishops, some thirteen of thom at loast, sent a protest to Lord John Russell, against the appointment of Dr. Hampden. It was disregarded This caused some sharpshooting. The Bishops regarded Dr. Hampden merry over the protest of the thirtsen, and, as the name of Henry of Exeter was omitted, one

of them says: In a plot to insult, or a scheme io oppress, Could Harry of Exeter be out of the mess? But, surely, conviction still further to carry, There's omitted tho nome of enother old Harry

hen. Can' Letter. Wo have read this letter with care, and cannot help regarding it as one of the weskest manl-South, notwithstanding the high compliment which the intelligent democracy of Ohio has just

Adams where you will, and he is doing; doing Gen. Cass was in favor of the Wilmot Pro-

There is a story of e Vermonter who, being ened at law for damages in breeking an iron kattla which he had borrowed, pleaded in court, first, that he never hed the kettle; secondly, that it was broken when he horrowed it; and thirdly, such claim is founded on injustice, and can only

that it was whole when he returned it. Gen. Gess was in 1846 for the Wilmot Proviso-he never had the kettle-in 1847 the Wilmot Proviso was right in principle, but wrong lu the time of its epplication—the kettle wes broken when he berrowed it—and now, in 1848, the Wilmot Provise is unconstitutional and unnecessary—the kettle was whole when he returned it. So it is with all the prematuristswarm friends e year since of the principle of exluding slavery—they have come at last to the convenient conclusion, when the pretext of promsturity will serve them no longer, that the Constitution gives Congress no authority to pro- the soil which is limited only by its will. ride for its prohibition

The General assigns no reason for his change | Grande, and the country East of it: of opinium. We regret this. We should really like to know by what process of logic he could be donbted. thus slip from one extreme to the other, and, at says Mr. Walker in his Texas letter, "slavery last settle down on a principle which the wildest pro-slavery uitra would consider soundly orthodox. But ell he says, on this point, is contained in the following paragraph:-

says he is glad to see as, wishes he had seats for mind upon this subject, (the Wilmot Proviso many Lanies, who are engaged in the good work victious, that the principe it involves should be kept out of the netional legislature, and left to the people of the confederecy in their respective

Admitted, so lur as regards the States. Keatucky has exclusive legal control over slavery, and no other power has the right to interfere please with your slaves," and with another, Washington, and other worthies, adorning the with it, within her borders. But how is it with regard to torritories? They have no Sovereign- are not now." The issue cannot be dodged ty. Their local government, in fact, is Con- thus. It must be met. For what would be the years and commending him, in our hearts, to gress. That body has whatever "inchoste" nov. position of slave-owners who should goto Matareignty belongs to the people that inhabits them.

But Mr. Case disposes of this objection thins: in various respects the Territories differ from the States. Some of their rights are inchoate, and they do not possess the peculiar ettributes from the synagogus. Ho walked without a cane, of sovereignty. Their relation to the general steed during all the singing, and during all the constitution; and it will be found, upon examiprayers. So constant is he, that his neighbors untion, that in that instrument the only grant peace, end provent sectional disputes which and the gratification I should feel in greeting on remark, "If the President is not at meeting, when of power concerning them is conveyed in the

> "Congress shall have the power to dispose of and make ell needful rules and regulations, respecting the territory and other property belongng to the United States."

Certainly this phraseology is very loose, if it power of legislation over persous, as well as things. The expression, the "territory and other property," I'strly construed, relette to the public lands, as such, to ersenais, dock-yards, forts, ships, and all the various kinds of proper-

But surely the simple outhority to dispose of and regulate these, does not extend to the unlimited power of legisletion; to the passage of all laws, in the most general ecceptation of the word; which by the bye, is carefully excluded from the sentence. And, indeed, il this were so, it would resder unnecessary another provis gress the power to legislate, with the consent of the States, respectively, over all places purchased for the "erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dock-yards, &c." These being the "property" of the United States, if the power to make 'ueedful rulet and regulatione concerning" them includes the general power of legislation then the grant of authority to regulate " the ter-

ritory and other property of the United States' is unlimited, wherever subjects are found for its operation, and its exercise needed no anxiliary provision. I, on the other hand, it does not include such power of legislation over the "other property" of the United States, then it does not include it over their "territory;" for the same terms which grant the one, grant the other. "Territory" is hero classed with property, and trested at such; and the object was evident ly to enable the general government, as a proprty holder-which, from necessity, must be to manage, preserve, and " dispose of" such property es limight possess, and which euthority is essential almost to its being. But the lives and persons of our citizens, with the vast variety of objects connected with them, cannot b controlled by en authority, which is merely

Well, if this construction be right, where are Galliopolis, Saturday the 8th, near midnight, ly unconstitutional. And not only that; but void. Every step taken on the part, or proposed Sey, St. John, Schenck, Shepperd, Sherrill, Siingerland, Celeb B. Smith, Traman Smith, Woli, the account of the disaster says the ewner, Jas. Paine, Esq., was the last to leave the wreck, that the Captain, though wounded, did wreck, that the Captain, though wounded, and the future, for Oregon, Minesota to be taken in the future, for Oregon, Minesota to be cape all punishment, if explosion and death ling of a territory." And yet, having this powers terribia disasters must rouse the public of sovereignty—the Commission of the public of the commission of the comm

The General sums up his viewa as follows: Briefly, then, I am opposed to the exercise of any jurisdiction by Congress over this matter; and I am in favor of leaving to the people of any territory, which may be hereafter acquired, the right to regulate it for themselves, under the general principles of the Constitution. Bei. I do not see in the Constitution any grant

of the requisite power to Congresa; and I am not disposed to extend a doubtful precedent be-Captain "exhibit" coolness? Was not all dono that could be donn? We dere say certificates could be obtained to that effect. So we go:

2. Because, I believe this measure, if adoptions and the could be done that effect. discord, which would grow up and ripen into

3. Because I believe a general conviction, that

an abandani harvest of calamity.

plies, and thue to a dishonurable termination the war. I think no dispussionate observer at the seat of Government can donb! the re-

4. If, however, in this I am under a misapprshension, I sm uader none in the practical operation of this restriction, if adopted by Conress, upon a treaty of posce, making any sc-The first sevendays lu December are taken golsition of Mexican territory. Such a treaty would be rejected just as certainly as presented to the Senate. More than one third of that body would vote sgainst it, vlewing such a principle as an exclusion of the citizens of the slaveiu Dec.,299 were from inflammation of the wind- fits acquired by the treasure and exertions of neighborhood, shop-keeper-hatter-boot-meall, and which should be common to all. I am repeating-neither advancing nor defending se views. That branch of the subject does not lie la my way, and I shall not turn aside to or town or city near by, it would grow in

In this aspect of the matter, the people of the United States must shoose between this restricttion, and the extension of their territorial limits. They cannot here both; and which they will shooting. The Bishops regarded Dr. Hampden surrender must depend upon their representa-as "not being a safe guide." The wegs are tives first, and then, if these fail them, upon

S. But after all, it seems to be generally concould not operate upon any State to be formed from newly acquired territory. The well known Sovereignty, recognized by us as the people to express and exert their will et

Mr. Cass does not see in the Constitution any rant of the requisite power to laterfere with lavery in a territory. Vory well. Suppose nasters take their servants to Matamores, and that the region of which it is the capitoi, be snnexed as a territory—and suppose these servants should by the proper process, claim their free- war. The votes, as well as the admissions of Government, as Gsn. Cass admits, since the first measures he recommends. Congress under our present Constitution-for the ordinence of 1787 was passed then-has been to exercise inrisdiction over territories. Hore then are individuals setting up a claim to propary in every clavo State, assert, or admit, that be legalized by the sovereign power of the State tself. The decision of the Courts must be against the masters. We care not who the udges are, or whore they come from; if they says the Washington correspondent of the Jourbey tho law, they will declare the slaves free. Sisve-owners, certainly, will not risk their other words, we are now reduced to a sober matproperty" upon Gen. Cass' theory—a theory ter of business, whon soldiers have nothing to which proven too much by denying to Congress do, and the people have only to pay them for all jurisdiction over territories, and at the same doing nothing. The writer thinks the romance time confers upon Government a power over of conquest is over, and that "the enthusiasm

But General Cass asks, referring to the Rlo

"Can it (slavery) go there? This may wel "Beyond the Del Norte," will not pass; not only because it is forbidden by law, but because the colored race there prepouderates in the ratio of ten to our over the whites; and hoiding, as they do, the government and most of the officer la their possession, they I am strongly impressed with the opinion that of the colored race, which makes and executes the laws of the country.

The South rejects this view, and properly .-The question is one of tight, of law. Either slavery can exist in a territory or it canuot. If Congress has the power to say "No,"-it should be promptly said. We know—the whole South uddersteuds-what Narthern politicians mean, when with one breath they say, "go where you they can't take them in any region where they noras with their slaves, if Michigan should Instruct Gen. Cass (end he believes in the doclaw affirming freedom in our tetritories? So grave e matter ought not to be left in doubt .-Let the law be decisred, whatever it is believed to be. It is the only way to ensure the common

Senator Cass so much, and so justly dreads. Enough, however, for the present. We shall notice Gen. Cuss' views se to the diffusion of notice Gen. Cass' views ss to the diffusion of serving, strongly prompt me, gentlemen, to acsiavery, and other matters, in his letter, next cept your kind invitation, and to offer you, in

## Mrxican Population.

The Chronicle of Cincinnati distributes the Maxican people as follows: Spanish, or Creole population, - Half Spanish and half Indian, -

Mixed Indian, White and Negro, Indians, 4,000,000 Total Mexicans, - -

Hon. Henry Clay. The Hon. Henry Clay is to preside over the colonisation meeting, to be held on the 18th at

which time he will oddress the meeting.

Mr. Clay is entertained by the hospitality of Mr. Gales, of the Intelligencer, during his stay to smend Mr. Cass' bill. That bill reads as folin Washington. The rumor of the recall of Gen. Scott from the head of the army in Mexico, is doubted upon

Gen. Taylor-The War. The vote on Mr. Houston's resolution, (we gave this last week,) which Mr. Hen- of the same number and rank of commissioned thorses is wife to the sble and well-known ediley moved to amend, by adding to the words privates, as are provided for a regiment of indescribing the ermy, these words:- 'ongaged fantry for the war under existing laws, and who as they were in defending the rights and honor of the nation"—to which Mr. Ashinun moved of the nation"—to which Mr. Ashmun moved grades, and be subject to the same regulations, her book well calculated every way for the parfurther to amend by adding:-"In a war nn- and to the rules and articles of war-Provided, necessarily, and unconstitutionally, began by that all the commissioned officers anthorized by the President of the United States." The vots by and with the advice and consent of the

YEAS—Mesers. John Q. Adems, Ashman, Barrow, Belcher, Botta, Brady, Bucknar, Canby, Clingman, Cocke, Cullismer, Conner, Clingman, Cocke. Collamer, Conger, Cranston Crowell, Crozier, Dickey, Dixon, Donnall, Duer, Daniel Duncen, Garnet Duncan, Pinn, Eckert, ize the President to call for and accept, if need-Edwards, Alex. Evans, Nathan Evans, Fisher, we? Every move made by our Government, since territories were established, has been grossity unconstitutional. And not only that; but the Precident has no right whitever to appoint the Precident has no right whitever the Precident has no right whitever the Pre What was the cause of this explosion? The Governors thereof; and Congrues cannot by act iln, Nen, Newell, Preston, Putnan, Reynolds, ster-19

Navs Messrs. Beale, Bedinger, Birdsall, Black, Bowden, Brodhead, Wm. G. Brown, Ingersoli, Jamieson, Jenkins, Andrew Johnson, Robert W. Johnson, George W. Jones, Kanfmen, Kennon, Lahm, La Sere, Sidney Lawrence, Leffler, Lord, Lumpkin, McClelland, McClernand, McDowell, McLane, Mann, Meadu, Miller, Meado Morse, Murphy, Peaslee, Peck, Phelps, Pilsbury, Rhott, Richardson, Richey, Robinson, Rockhill, Sawyer, Sins, Smart, Robert Smith, Stanton, Starkwesther, C. E. Stuart, Strong, Thomas, James Thomason, Jecoh Thomason, Thomas, James Thompson, Jecob Thompson, Wm. Thompson, Thurston, Turner, Veneble Wick, Williams—81.

So the Home resolved that the Mexicun war poorly done, especially the alguatures, is in would rise to the sum of \$30,445,587. It is now was unnecessifuly and nuconstitutionally be- circulation. guu by the President, Mr. Polk.

The Hon. THOMAS CORWIN, of the Sonato and the Hen. Garnerr Duncan, of the House of hundred barrels of flour. The steamer Louisville arrived at New Orloane ed, would weaken, if not impelr, the union of and the House of the States; and would anw the seeds of future Representatives, will accept our thanks for Congressional documents.

> if such a proposition should succeed, would lead to an insmediate withholding of the sup- ion with the Ohio Mail near Fortage, Ill. The steamer Beardstown was snnk by collis

The Mired Belp.

The New Oricans Delta says:-That Col. Butler being short of hands had hired some Mexicans to come over to La., and nelp work his crop, and that they were on his

plantation, receiving twelve doilars a month. ter from having hands to do his work? Would the useful with the entertaining, has reached in her not make more, and would not the community he greatly enriched thereby? These twelve uppreclated, it has mot with an immense rais. hired Mexicans are producera. And if a thon- clear, neat typography, good paper, and beautiiple as an exclusion of the citizens of the slave-solding States from e participation in the bene-sand free iaborers were there, every man in the ker-lawyer-minister-all-all would feel the tions of the day, and can scarcely fail to form a benefit of their toil, and, if their was a village, taste, and a correct one, for reading wherever proportion, as these isborers increased in nambers! It is this very thing, which builds up the

But another thing. If these twelve laborers, can work successfully on the plantation, it follows that there could be no difficulty, really, in has been 115,000. The total number of these getting rid of slavery. Most Southern men printed to Dec. 1st 1847, was 18,000,000, form. fi. But after all, it seems to be generally congetting it.

Say, "we cannot get laborers if we resort to lag 38,125 reams. The weight af the entire emancipation.' Hero is proof to the contrary. mass printed was 387 tons. The total cost of These nien come from Mexico for money. Take the work was £55,509—for paper £25,766 belonging to the State government, would sweep sway the stigma which slavery stamps upon iabefore them any such barrier, and would leave be and laborier men anough will be found in bor, and laboring men enough will be found, in the South, in the Union, certainly, to do all that £500. The price paid by the public for the is needed. And can any one doubt as to which would be the most profitable-free or slave la-

#### Indications.

We suppose the President will receive what monied aid he may require in support of the dom before a proper tribunal-what would- Whig Senators, seem to put this matter beyond low price of 25 cents a number. what must-these Courts decide? The law of doubt. The latter speak of throwing the re-Mexico does not recognize slavory. Congress sponsibility upon the President. They essume has no power to create it. The neage of our it, as much as he does, when they vote for the

Mr. Calhonn's speech is a very abla one. We shall publish the whole, or part of it, next week. But as yet he has not pointed ont the means, or indicated the way, wherehy peace erty in msn when the law of the place, the law may be obtained. This he promises to do, if he of Nations, and the declarations of overy Judici- meets with encouragement. From whom?-Let him look to the country, and labor for it, and he will find encouragement there.

The character of the war is said to be changed in aspect. "It is not now e war of invasion," nal of Commerce, "but of occupation." In cannot be long kept up."

### Gon. Kearney and Col. Benton.

The Court Martial, in the case of Lient. Fremont, refused to answer Fremont's interrogations whether General Kearney was the anthor of certain questions offered to the Court. Col. Benton used some very denunciatory language ia speaking of Gen. Kearney. The Court was et times much engaged in consultation, and the will not permit the ensisyment of any portion witness room was ordered, frequently, to be

> Bank Fallares. Th following banks have failed Lewistown, Pa.

Mount Hope, Delswaro Bridge Co. N. Jersey. James Bank, N. Y. Atles Bank, " Northern Exchange Bank, N. Y.

Gen. T. has declined coming North. The following letter will explain his situation:-BATON ROUGE, La., 9, 1847.

GENTLEMEN:-I have the honor to scknowledge the receipt of your polite letter of the lat lust, and of the accompanying copy of the reso- known by their connection with the Mexican lutions adopted by a recent meeting of the citizens of Vickeburg. A high appreciation of the kind feelings exleting towards me among the people of your city, as exhibited by these resolutions; the great plea-

many esteemed friends that I have among you; so appropriate an occasion your distinguished fei- his statements of facts mey be relied on. From low citizen, General Quitman and the other gal- aome of his more general principles we dissent iant Wississippians with whom I have the honor of entirely. A great deal of pains seems to have persun, my grateful acknowledgemeats for this, of the engravings are spirited, some of them we I fear unmerited mark of your respect. But hope are not likenesses. during the leave of absence which I have just obtsined from my duties in the field, I shell he so fully occupied in attending to private matters of much importance to me, that I shall be, much cott. to my deep regret, constrained to forego this pleasure. Be pleased, therefore, to convey this information to the meeting which you re-present, and to assure them that I shall cherish, with the livelient sensibility, this evidence of

their friendly feelings towards me. With my best wishes, gentlemen, for your prosperity through life, I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

#### Z. TAYLOR. Increase of the Army. Mr. Crittenden, in the Senate, made an effort

SEC. 1. That in addition to the present mili-full of the wisdom and goodness of God, and on the head of the army in Mexico, is doubted upon good authority. Mr. Trist is expected to return shall be raised and organized, under the direction of the President, for and during the war pends. And the latter part will be no less wellwith Mexico, if in his opinion the exigencies of come to those (and their name is already Lethe war require such a further increase of force, ten regiments of infantry, each to be composed of the same number and rank of commissioned general outlines, as a settled science. The As-

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, that there

Mr. Crittondan's amendment was, to author-

NAVS .- Mesers. Allen, Ashlov, Atchleon,

Want of space compels us to dofer our nenal aummary of foreign news. It will be found on Mr. George L. PITTMAN, Editor of the

died on Saturday last. His remains were in-A new counterfelt \$10 on the Lafoyette Bank, a fac simile of the genuine, but the filling up of 1516 millions of dollars, as at first estimated

that place a few days since by Mr. CAPRATON,

The steamer Algoma ran aground at Carroll's Island, in crossing the bar. She is reported to have thrown overboard from two to three

The Buffalo Courier furnishes a list of 23 steam beats, 11 propellors, 29 brigs, and 56 schooners which are now laid up for the winter, In that port.

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS

CHAMBRAS' MISCELLANY OF USEFUL AND ENTER-TAINING KNOWLEDGE The reprint by Messrs. Goald, Kendall & Lincoln, of Boston, of this admirable Miscellany Very well—and what is to prevent every plan- of original ead selected tracts, happily uniting 9th number, end if its merits have been properly

ter, make it one of the most interesting publica-

ls lutroduced. From Chambers' Edinburgh Journel : Des cember, 1847, we gleen the following lick since the commencement of The Mincellany three years ago, the everage weekly lupressi including reprints, of each sheet of 32 pages. authors at £10, per sheet, £1,450 wood-cats work has been £ i00,000. The estimated profits dispensed among book-sellers £38,000. The unmber of volumes doue up at each weekly is. sne has neually filled two wagons; total aumber

The American edition will be completed in 30 numbers, or 10 volumes, and is sold at the The same publishers anaounce a repriet of

of volumes done np 1,300,000.

CHAMEUSS'A LIBRARY FOR YOUNG PROPER to consist of original moral and religious tales, hy Miss Edgeworth; Mrs. S. C. Hall, Madame Gujzot, Eugenie Foa and other writers of world-wide renown. The first which appears will be a story, " Orlandine," by Miss Edgeworth, dear and vonereted name; we expect to renew our vonth and forget ourselves into childhood sgain, when we read it. The editor, Mr. Wm Chambers, says, they are not to be "thin soft covered shings, but real volumes with hard boards, but, liantly ornamented with figures in color and gold, and each will be illustrated with a frontier plece." We feel aufe in recommending it is advance, and advise perents to order a volume each month for their children. The price and form sre, we believe, the same as those of the

AN ACCOUNT OF THE OSGANIZATION OF THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES; WITH BIOGRAPHIES OF DISTINGUISHED OFFICERS OF ALL GRADES, BY FAVETTE ROSINSON, LATE AN OFFICER IN THE ARMY; WITH THISTY-BLX AUTHENTIC POSTSAITS. In two volumes. Philadelphia; E. H. BUTLER This work has been prepared to supply the

emand which existed for something of the kind. Many very intelligent persons know ittle of the organization of our srmy. We have heard many discussing the subject of brevet ancointments, for instance, end involving the matter in the greatest confusion by not paying attention to the distinction between England and the United States. This work gives satisfactors information on all such subjects. It fresh separately of each division of the army-of the ordunnee department, the pay department, the quertermaster's department, the corps of engineers; of the artillery and cavairy, the foot set vice, &c., &c. An account of the pay and equipments of officers and sold ers is gires, of the regulations relative to precedence, seniority, &c. Every thing about the army interesting to the general reader is stated in a plain, intelligible manner. Besides this, there are bio graphical sketches of distinguished officers, particularly of those who have made themse ver

We are not ourselves sufficiently acquainted with the minutiae of military regulations to dosure I should derive from meeting again the statements. He seems to be at home in these matters, however; and we have no doubt that been taken to procure accurate portraits. Many

> This work may be found at the bookstores of Mesers. M. A. Maxwell and Mr. F W Plos-

FAMILIAR LESSONS ON PRISIDLOGY AND PHRE-NOLOGY, DESIGNED FOR CHILDREN AND YOUTH By Mas. L. N. Fowler. 2 volo. in 1: pp 90 and 209, 12 no. N. York; Fowler & Wells This is a handsome volume, got up in good style with neeful wood ents. It is written is a very plain and interesting manner, sdapted to the comprehension of those for whom it is intenced Concerning the ntility of the First or Physiological part, we suppose, there will be no difference of opinion. Assuredly it is of high importance that children should know, and early too, something of their fearful and wonderful frame, so gion) who consider Phrenology, at least in its

Gov. Young's Message is before ns, and to this great State has an immense influence over

pose. Its price is 75 conts.

The first point relates to the internal improvement of the State. For this the public debt, coatingent and direct, amounts to \$24,446,590 37. Atherton, Bradbnry, Breeze, Butler, Cameron, Cass, Davis, of Miseissippi, Dickinson, Dix, Donglas, Downs, Feich, Foote, Hannegan, Hunther Several sinking funds under the 7th Article surplus revenue of \$2,829,718 62. From this by your predecessors embracing the whola sum and anticipating \$29,000 of the aurplus revenues of the carrent year The receipts of tolls since 30th September last, amount to \$1,419,423 75. The expenditures for the same period have not yet been ascertained." Richmond (Ky.) Ploughboy, who was shot at

With regard to the onlargement of the csaals, &c., the Governor savs:

The State adopted, in 1838, the more vigorous policy based on this calculation, and pursued till 1842; notwithstanding the discovery was made in 1839, that the cost of the canals instead experience, that if the State had firmly and prudently persevered in that policy to the ead, we should now, without heving paid any taxes or incorred on, necessary to the ead. or incurred any necessity for taxation whatever, had free navigation from the great lakes through Jefferson, Lewis and Oneida counties to Rome and from the Alleghany river through Alleghany, Livingston and Monroe counties to the Eric Canal and the Lakes, and a Canal 70 feet wide and 7 feet deep, with durable deal and firm capacious aqueducts, from Lake E-cto

Thus our great system of inland navigation tion of more than 260,000 residu upon land so roald have been completed und perfected .--The tolls and cost of transportation on the Erie Casel would have been greatly reduced, and a considerable portion of the expenditure reimbarsed. The remaining cost of these structures would have been discherged in 1857, and the State left in the enjoyment of revenues even at such reduced rates of tolls, of no less than \$5,-0,000 per annum. Instead of occupying this high rantage-ground, we are now resuming the Gesesee Valley Canal, which was rellaquished after one-third of it had been constructed. The Black River Canal suspended when half completed, and the enlergement of the Erie Canal shandoned when nearly half of the cost of the enterprise hed been paid. We resume these works after having paid half a million of dellars damages to contractors—after having lest for five years the interest on more than \$15,000,-100 stready expended and incurred; and unascertaised losses from the waste of materials and the dispidation of unfinished works and strucunasimity and enlightened argoncy expect the legislature will sauction the most energetic efforts that can be made, under circumstances so peculiar, to complete enterprises which are no have become through the lapse of time, the advance of the country and the vigorous rivairy of competitors for the Western trade, indispenable to our prosperity and to the malutenance of that high ascendancy littlerto secured to us by the eslightened and energetic policy of our

and home rivers is next ably urged; the rete of speaks of education. This letter topic concerns every State. It concerns Kentucky directly sed specially at this time.

The Education of Children bas been, and, I trust, will continue to be matter of deepest socitude. Common Schools, from their universality, reaching every neighborhood and shedding their influence upon every family and inteevery mind, expelling the primary causes of vice and crime, and erecting altars to justriotism and virtue, have justly been considered the peculiar objects of legislative care. The practical importance of the State Normal School for the educanios of teachers is beginning to be felt: and in the tose, strength and vigor to be given to Commen Schools, by distributing through the State teachers who shall have been thoroughly instructed, it is believed will be found most convincing arguments in defence of reasonable but tiberal appropriations by the State to this object. The capital of the Common School Fund is \$2,. 13514 47, sud its annual income for the last fiscal year \$131,554 21. The capital of the United States Deposit Fund \$4,014 520 71, and the assual income thereof for the last fiscal year was \$202,370 76. By the 9th article of the Constitution it is provided that the sum of \$25 .. 000 of the revenues of the United States Deposit Fund shall each year be appropriated to and made s part of the capital of the said Common School Fusd; and by an act of the 12th May last, it is provided that the residue of the United States Deposit Fund, not otherwise appropriated, shall be annually added to the capital of the Common School Fund. The amount of public money paid on account of teachers' wages for the last year was \$605,390 11, and the amount unwarrantable and despotic assumption of powpaid on rate bills \$162,940 44, making au aggregate of \$7.065,230 55. From the returns made y the Town Superintendents for the year endisg 50th June, 1847, It appears that the whole parcels, and to actual settlers. umber of children in the State between the ages of 5 and 16 is 700,442, and the number of hi reu taught in the Common Schools during the year was 747,377, exceeding the number bewern the ages of 5 and 16, by 47,934.

al is \$265,206 78, yielding an income the last fiscal year of \$17,335 65. By an aut of the ith of May last, there was appropriated of the revenue of the Literature Fund \$13,000, and of lasted States Deposit Fund \$27,000, mirking in is and less, to be appropriated by the Rehate in such distributions. The same act anropriates \$"50 to be paid to the Regents of the amersity to defray certain expenses incident to the care of these institutious, and the farther sum of \$3,700 to be assigned to certain Academies and seminaries of learning and the purchase of text books, mope, globes and philosophical spparatus. These last appropriations were made as well for the last as this year. This act statutions of learning, to be paic out of the United States Deposit Fund.

The strength that District Libraries have acimportant saziliaries to our primary schools. During the last year \$92,899 55 have been paid ed out whole duty to Common Schools, the higher institutions of learning ninat not be forgotten. Any shalement of the interest of the ale in these institutions is to be felt almost exclusively by those who in their inquities after knowledge most require the fraternal care of the Wednesday hust: State. By the fortunate sons of the afficent, li is regarded with entire indifference, but to those who see theartificers of their own fortune, rowing against a strong current, struggling with of property and the enconragement of its anquiition are among the important elements of civilization; but in legislating for a people whose be called forth. institutions permit any boy, whatever his birth cosvinced that the ability of the State, in so far

as her first duty, the higher institutions of learn stock at once. After this, who will say we Yanisg are deemed of vast moment! Yei with a kees are not u great people.

Another emeure is said to be contemplated by erent result. We can if we will.

law. What he says on this point, may be of home and general utility—therefore we give it.

A report has been in circulation in the city

resentatives, to provide for their additional safe- stands. in default to be personally liable. The corpo- leans, we gather from the N. O. Picayune rators were rendered personally liable for moking Delta: lost, and I respectfully luvite your attention to army. the subject with a full conviction that your sym-

The Anti-rent troubles have excited very general remark and attention. Gov. Young auggests that the State shall litigate, and thus otendorses land limitation as regards U. S. public lands. It seems that 1,800,000 acrea are held in New York by manor-title—that a populain New York by manor-title—that a popula- in one day.

held. The Governor is a war-man. He eays:

In the absence of laws governing the acquiri-

ways known to the laws at the time of its sc- demand. anisition, is cutiltied to be protected in its enjoyment, and no action of the Government can divest him of the interest, except the exercise of that extraordinary attribute of sovereignty known as the right of emineut domain, by which private property is taken for public use. It therefore follows that he who has acquired titie to lond by having been in pessession himself, or by those holding under him as tenants for such a term of years as the laws of their country declare shall work a title, is just as much entitled to be protected in its enjoyment as he who is enabled to trace his paper title to the common source. Legislation, which can be subjected to the suspicion of asseming to weakon or impair, however slightly, the title to lands, But our constituents, with creditable cannot be too carefully avoided; and laasmuch as that which is sought by the tenants in this respect is obnexious to that charge, and would be wholly inoperative, I have not been able to hring myself to its support. The object to be obtained by the tenants is the ascertalument of peculiar, to complete importance, but obtained by the tensnts is the ascertainment of inations for Governor and Lieutenant Governlonger of merely speculative importance, but the title of their landlord; and this you have or. Thu attendance was so meagre and so few the righte of property, or against those equitabie obligatione which this State has so often recognized in cases where it has had the legal titie to lands in which others were equitably iuterested. In actions to le brought by the State The improvement of the Western Harbors involving the title for lands, the obstacles that are thrown in the way of private persons in its the President is then considered; and then he investigation would not be encountered, and Governor and Lieut. Governor. the adjudication would be entirely conclusive and should, and it is believed would, be entirely satisfactory to the tenants. If an actios or aclions of ejectment should be brought by the State, in such case or cases as you may by your wisdom prescribe, and be fairly tried, the State will have discharged a duty which, in my judgment, it owes to the importance of the subject, end to the interest as well of the landlords as of those holding under them In the character of tenants and purchasers. It is difficult to understand why the most sensitive holders of large tracts of land should feel aiormed at the pros nect of such action on the part of the Government. The confirmation of their titles cannot fall to render essentlul service in aliaying irritation and disquietude, and hence increasing the value and productiveness of their lands; and I am quite sure it will not be supposed that the State will engage in such an enterprise for the purpose of earliching itself. The general current of her action in regard to escheats since the formation of Government, furnishes the surest guaranty of her justice and magnanimity; and if it shall be found that the legal title to any of the lands for the receiving of which any such prosecution shall be instituted, ahall be i the State, she will electfully release the same to such just claimants as may be equitably entitled to the lands. In such cases the State, in divesting Itself of the title, would possess the power-and, it is not doubted, would exercise t-to protect overy equitable interest that should lu this connection, that while I should regard every attempt on the part of Government to entiurraso or restrain private acquisitiuns as an

#### Interesting from the City of Mexico.

ment, in disposing of its public domain, to cou-

fine the sales, so far as is practicable, to small

We give below some extracts from a lei ter of the New Origans Picayune's special cor-The income of the Literature Fund is pledged respondent, received by the steamer New Or- body at the last session; it is therefore simply a tion has begun to entertain a different notion, by the Constitution to the Academies. The leans. 'The reader will find many luteresting additional force. facts, and not a few curious speculations in these

The news from Queretaro since my last is extremely meagre and uninteresting. The counthe aggregate \$40,000, and for each of the years cil of Governors had at last broken up, and they have done nothing except pledging themselves rushing of the cutaract of Niagars. gents of the University among the several Acade- to sustain the Government in providing the mess and schools of learning, in proportion to means to meet its expenditures in all its branches. The question of peace or war was reserved pursued the requisite studies to entitle them to for the action of the General Government. Well informed Mexicans do not hesitate to charge this result upon the partizans of Santa Anna, who here been unaccountably increased in Queretaro by the accussion of nearly all the Puros-Farine and one or two others being the only exceptions. This party (calling themseives Santanistas) are now said to be hatching another revolution, lo piace Santa Area at the the Government, and crush the hopes aso makes special appropriations for the same of the peace party; and this plot, it was b period to several Medical Colleges and other in- lieved, would be successful, mainly in conse quence of the stupidness and indecision of the Government. President Anaya Issued a decree The strength that District Libraries have acquired evidences the public appreciation of these in any part of the Republic occupied by the important anxiliaries to our primary schools.

Appeicant but the authorities now in hower. on the 28th ult., that no elections should be held for books, and there are now in these District From present appearances, this would be equiva-Libraries 1,300,984 volumes. Having discharg- lent to giving the ayuntamientos of this and other places a life-lease of office, a thing ouposed to the democratic principle of 'rota-

tion,' and therefore not likely to be carried into effect. The following notice appeared in the Star on

A Call.-The officers of the American army the citizens attached thereto, Mexican citizens, foreigners, and such ather individuals as feel ilisposed, are invited to meet in the Senate poverty and laboring with their hands to procure the means of cultivating their minds, it is matter of vital importance. The doctrine that manid deny to those institutions any participation of Mexico and Vera Cruz and by the state to the cause of education, would the intermediate points. Many of the citizens strengthen the aristocracy of wealth by adding of the United States having indicated a determito it the sristocracy of letters. The protection nation to occupy the territory of Mexico, it is expected that the spirit of Internal improvement, hitherto unknown in this country, will

By many this was looked upon as a hoax, and and condition, to asptre to the highest place of although it excited considerable interest through honor and usefulness, it is u manifest duty to the week, this idea was so prevalent that the enact such laws, relating to mental culture, as attendance at the meeting was rather small.will place aspirants for honorable promotion up- Notwithstanding, the meeting was organized, on a footing of equelity, while you should leave and one gentleman exhibited a insp of a survey nothing undone to improve the charecter and which had been made in 1832, by a private comenlarge the sphere of Common Schools. I fee! pany, and stated that fifteen years ago lie had himself advocated the measure before the Mexias it can be exerted without prejudice to other can Senste, in the very chamber in which the interests, will be put forth to furnish facilities meeting was then held. After appointing a for shigher order of acquisitions in litera- committee to procure the necessary infurmation and report at a subsequent meeting-and adopt-Compare our population with New York, and ing a resolution to appoint a ceramittee to reon not our school fund nearly as lurge? Why, the Congress of the United States upon the subject, children of New York ont-number our whole the meeting adjourned until next Saturday .-white population ! Yet see how liberally the There were but few Mexicans present, but one of State pours out her treasure for education! them stated that he was there to represent some four or five others, and pledged himself, should llow she supports her normal schools, and the security of the undertaking be manifested, psys her teschers ! And then having done this, to raise nine millione of subscriptions for the

million and more of means, there are those one Gen. Yanez, of Guadalajars, who was examong as who say, " the common school system pected to come out soon in favor of a dictatornever can be carried ont !" Let us show a diff. ship, but who is to be the dictator, is not mentioned. He had made large collections of mea and munitions of war, under pretence of attack-The subject of menufacturing is considered by ing Teilez in Sinaloa, and is said to have a pro-Gov. Young. He arges a general corporation ject for aeducing away the carrier of Guadals-

Under the laws of no State have associations for the spplication of mechanical labor been more prosperous than in Massociancetts and a state of the special components of the spplication of mechanical labor been more prosperous than in Massociancetts and a state of the special control of the specia more prosperous than in Massachusetts, and no- President Annya, and actually arrived hore. This where, it is believed, has private manufacturing report, unlike the thousand atti one that are been as generally and anccessfully prosecuted. continually flying about, is true. The names of The bill framed and adopted by the Assembly the commissioners are, Senors Cuevas, Atristain imbraced substantially the provision of the laws and Coato, and they appear to be afraid to go of that State applicable to associations for manu- on to Washington, as long as Santa Anna is in

the trestees and managers to publish annually the amount of capital and of existing debts, and indefault to the stearathip New Or-

pathies with the laboring classes will admoniah ance occasionally on the road between Vera Cruz you of the importance of early and decisive ac- and the city of Mexico. Gen. Butler, with 4,000 or 5,000 men, was met by Gen. Twigga at Puebla, su route for the city of Mexico.

tablish or overthrow the manorial titles. He gan the past season than any pravious season,

" Political Movements.

THE TAYLOR RESOLUTION PASSED IN SOTH

Houses in Tennesser .- The resolution recommending Gun. Taylor for the Presidency was should not be precipitately pressed upon un. fingly passed on Wednesday, by a vote of 42 yens to 30 nays. We republish it, as fallows: "Resnired by the General Assembly of the State of Transisce, That the people of Tenuessee by

their Ruprenentatives, do hereby recommend In their fellow citizens of the Union, GEN. ZACHARY TAYLOR, as a candidate for the Presidency at the uext election, lu whose ability, impartiulity, patriotism and devotion to the constitution, confidence can be safely reposed by the people." We understand that the Democratic State

Convention which assembled at Frankfort on Saturday last, adjourned without meking noninations for Governor and Lloutenant Governample power to effect without offending in the counties were represented that it was detarminmuliest particle against the laws that govern ed another Convention should meet on the 15th

The Whig members of the Kentucky Legislature, with great unanimity, have fixed on the lic husiness until it be accomplished. There fully in regard to the war. And permit me to gave way for a motion to adjourn. 22d of February next, as the day for holding the Stete Convention to nominate Candidates for

'The Democratic State Convention, which convened at Columbns, on Saturday, 8th inst., with those who have the right to make that op- slevery. have formally presented Gan. Lewis Cass to the position, as far as their power to make a choice and purpose of this war; and if it had not been peuple ut Ohlo, as the first choice of that body as a candidate for the Presidency.

at Harrisburg on the 4th lnst. Wm. F. Packer, Democrat, was elected Speaker of the House, all the sentiments entertained in this chamber the country, by reference to the official docuand John Hill, Democrat, Speaker of the Senate. The Whigs of Pittsburgh have elected their meyor of the city by a majority of 88. The

165 majorlty. Con. Weller.-The Democrats have nomiernor. We understand he accepts .- Cin. Atlas.

#### Increase of the Army!

The debate in the Senute, of 30th Dec., is too important to be omitted. It given not only un indication of the infention of parties, as regards the war, but itshown where the measures of parties will lead. Hence it is important that word in relation to this matter at this time, but desire to understano fully, what is the rendency, who have airendy addressed you. I suppose, sir, be found to attach to the lands. I will only add, what will be the result -of measures proposed that this message has been draughted with some or rdopted at Washingtou:---

Mr. Cass renewed his oution to proceed to the consideration of the bill to raise, for a limit- is that the perfect tense not only represents an er, I cannot doubt that it is the duty of Govern- ed time, sn additional military force. does not intend to press the bill to a decision at

this time. Mr. Cass .- It is not with the slightest wish to express my views that I urge this measure, but | Mexico, or to annihilate her separate existence because I tilink the good of the country requires the details of which were all arranged by this present time. It appears that the Administraquestion as to whether we will authorize this and I am confirmed in this belief by looking at tive.

and secure an honorable peace. To attempt to and slucere efforts we have made, from the moprevent the American people from taking posession of Mexico, if they demain it, would be us futile in effect as to undertake to stop the

I myself should think it a very unfortunate thing to extluguish the independence of that country and annex it to our own; but the more the wor is prolunged, the longer it is suffered to go on, the greater will be the danger of such an occurrence. What then is the issue? 'The Administration say they do not intend to conquer that we have possession of New Mexico and all of Mexico. The project is disavowed, and California now, but he fails to inform us bow the fighting line is disavowed, and the only thing much more territory will be a satisfaction for received in every country that he had visited, that remains is to keep possession of what we have, and extend our operations as the position the war which he recommends. And I am the world, that a fureigner should travel into almost of the enemy may render necessary and as our more designs of seving a world at this time by every country of the Continent and should in

menns may enable us. Mr. Calhoun .- As the Senator has avowed prose the question upon its now I shall be compelied tu oppose it.

iie over nutil Monday. Beyond that day I cannot consent that it shall be postponed. Mr. Cathoun .- My ideas, sir, extend far be-

object is to guard, not against consequences that inguishment of the nationality of Mexico : but am satisfied that he is correct, I am not prepared to vote in favor of the measure that is now proposed. Sir, though the honorable Senator himself is very properly opposed to the extinguishment of the nationality of Mexico, we know that there are many of a totally different opinion; and we know that there are many who believe

that such will be the result, whether intended or not, of the measures proposed by the Administraion. And I am one of those who entertain this belief. Now I do think we ought to postone action on the bill for some little time, un-I we shall have determined the course which it will be proper for us to pursue, and, with this view of the question, I shall vote egainst the

motion of the houorable Senetor. Mr. Casa .- Will the Senator allow me to read this short extract from the message of the Presi-

an object of the war, to make a parmament conquest of the Republic of Mexico, or to annihilate her separate existence as an independent nation. Ou the contrary, it has ever been my desire that alie should maintain her nationality, condition, be a free, independent, and prosper-

factsring purposes with a generum regard for the interests of the laborer. The House of Repower In the premises, and thus the matter power in the premises, and thus the matter presentatives, to provide facts the recommended in the message, and thus the matter power in the premises, and thus the matter power in the premises, and thus the matter power in the premises, and thus the matter power in the premises appears to have no provide facts the precisely opposite the matter policy which is recommended in the message, and thus the matter power in the premises appears to have no provide facts the precisely opposite the matter policy which is recommended in the message, and thus the matter policy which is recommended in the message, and the precisely opposite the precise power in the precise and, in my opinion, the result of that policy, if does not exist, then there will be no necessity people already is, that the war was not only a for any steps on our part to guard against it.

The resolutions were laid over.

Mr. Yulee, of Florida, from the Committee on Navel Affairs, reported appropriations of the Shepherdeville from Manufacture on Navel Affairs, reported appropriations of the Shepherdeville from Manufacture on Navel Affairs, reported appropriations of the Shepherdeville from Manufacture on Navel Affairs, reported appropriations of the Shepherdeville from Manufacture on Navel Affairs, reported appropriations of the Shepherdeville from Manufacture on Navel Affairs, reported appropriations of the Shepherdeville from Manufacture on Navel Affairs, reported appropriations of the Shepherdeville from Manufacture on Navel Affairs, reported appropriations of the Shepherdeville from Manufacture on Navel Affairs, reported appropriations of the Shepherdeville from Manufacture on Navel Affairs, reported appropriations of the Shepherdeville from Manufacture on Navel Affairs, reported appropriations of the Shepherdeville from Manufacture on Navel Affairs, reported appropriations of the Shepherdeville from Manufacture on Navel Affairs, reported appropriations of the Shepherdeville from Manufacture on Navel Affairs, reported appropriations of the Shepherdeville from Manufacture on Navel Affairs, reported appropriations of the Shepherdeville from Manufacture on Navel Affairs, reported appropriations of the Shepherdeville from Manufacture on Navel Affairs, reported appropriations of the Shepherdeville from Manufacture on Navel Affairs, reported appropriations of the Shepherdeville from Manufacture on Navel Affairs, reported appropriations of the Shepherdeville from Manufacture on Navel Affairs, reported appropriations of the Shepherdeville from Manufacture on Navel Affairs, reported appropriations of the Shepherdeville from Manufacture on Navel Affairs, reported a

port. Sir, has any Senator on this floor read that in the last intities, has joined the Mexican army.

The guerril as continue to make their appearance occasionally on the read between Vera Gruz and the city of Mexico.

Gen. Butler, with 4,000 or 5,000 men, was met by Gen. Twigga at Puebla, en route for the city of Mexico.

There has been more baars killed in Michigan the past season than any provious season,

establishing permanent garrisons in the princi- made up: not the first dollar shall the President | manication from the War Department, relative The political pulse of the nation is busting pal places; and, thirdly, by holding what we ai- take, by my vote, for either regular or volunteer to a bill providing for the temporary increase stranger and stronger. Every State feels the ready possets, and taking such other places as force, until he comes forward and informs the of the staff of the army. tion of property, there could be no titles, and he who requires title to property in any of the ways known to the laws at the time of its or interest, or party, may senator from South Cerolina, that, in adopting he proposes to effect so desireble a result. The dria. the latter mode, there is the utmost danger that other day the honorable Senator from Michigan it will run into the second—that it will runder indispensable the aubjugation of the whole of country knew what we wanted. I confess I Mexico. Sir, these are grave questious, and

Mr. Cass .- I will merely remark that the ree must necessarily by many months precede lts arrival in Mexico. It will take n long time for the troops to be organized, and still longer to transport them to their several places of destination. It is a meesure whose inception it is now necessary to commence, with a view to have the troops in Mexico in proper season; and let me observe to the Senator from Georgia and the Senator from South Caroline, that, for my soul I cannot perceive the difficulty which strikes them. The Senator from South Carolina submits a proposition which cen have no prectical result; here, on the other hand, is a measure which is practical. It proposes to raise ten re-giments. If any body deemed the war unnecessary, or believe it should not be further prose-

Mr. Allen.-I hope, sir, this bill will not be postponed until Monday, but, on the contrary, be proceeded with by the Senate immediately, and that we will adhere to this part of the pubtwo modes, sir, in which opposition to the policy say here, that I think the origin of the war lies form of an abstract proposition, and the other is been assigned by those who have spoken upon special order, the President's Message In the form of a distinct practical measure, the subject. I believe the origin of the war lies is concerned. But whether it shall be allowed for that cause we never should have had it. Bel'ENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE .- This body met diversity of sentiment which exists in this Senate shall be tested in the discussion and decision may be mede known in the discussion of this menta, that such is the origin and purpose of bill in reference to its postponement, in preference to the discussion of abstract propositions. Mr. Calhoun .- Exactly. Sir, I know there

While candidate is also elected in Alieghany by are many as stanch friends of the Executive as the Senatur from Ohio, who believes that the policy recommended by the President, and now sbent to be carried out by this bill, will end in nated this gentleman as their candidate for Guv- her subjugation and the extinguishment of her nationality. Now, sir, it is due to the country that this question should be distinctly presented, that the people of the country may see what is to be the probable result of the war, and deterunius whether they will meet it or not; for that iess the most decisive measures are taken on the

part of the Senate to prevent It. Mr. HALE .- I regret the necessity of saying a i' should be read-for every honest voter must it has been my misfortune not to have read the nessage of the President as have those Sepators care, and with some reference to the rules of grammatical construction. If I remember aright a rule that is labl down by Lindley Murray, it action as past and finished, but contains a direct Mr. Calhoun .- I hope the honorable Senator allusion to the present time. What is the language of the President? "It has ever been contemplated by me as an object of the wur, to make a permanent conquest of the Republic of as an Independent nation." It seems to me It is simply a bill for raising ten regiments, that there is here a most preguent allusion to the nother passage in the message, where the Presi-The ground the Administration takes upon dent says: "If, after affording this ennouragethis subject is peculiarly clear: it is, to make | mentand protection, and after all the preserving ment Mexico commenced the war, and prior to that time, to adjust our differences with her. we shall ultimately fail, theu we shall have exhausted all honorable means in pursuit of peace, and must continue to occupy her country with our troops, taking the full measure of indemnity into our own hands, and toust enforce the terms which our honor demands."

fill his hands or satisfy his honor. Hu leils us the further and more vigorous prosecution of "It was something rare in the annals of the more desirons of soying a word at this time by every country of the Continent, and should th

hiear that the Chairman of the Committee on of the war. I think it has everything to do his moral attributes, his sympathies and antipa-Military Affairs repeats the same thing. That with it; and I would like to see gentlemen who thies, as to make it wonderful that this one hubeing admitted as among the greatest calamitles think otherwise solve this problem, and inform man family should so long have been memies. are contemplated, but against consequences that the manner of treating a patient pursued by an cently made for the education of the masses; to may follow from the measures proposed-which old Spanish physician, who fancied that, by let his astonishment he had discovered, that in al-

differ from him in opinion in regard to this point? tended with better results, he said he would lisly, and fairly, as embraced in the resolutions bill will determine the whole metter. If wn are 24th., '47. to go on and follow the course pointed out by the President and give him ten regime ats of regnlars and twanty of volunteers in addition, then and, under a good Government adapted to her of course this bill is to be passed. But if, as I Inns Republic.

Mr. Calnoun.—A word only in reply. I am aware of the views of the President in regard to the war. I have examined with great care the believe, the war was commenced in error, here home by the shortest and cheapest route. For Mr. Hannegan, from Indiana, submitted a resthe debt of the association should exceed the association of the company should be liable for all the other of the above named Generals will should be liable for all the debta and cuntracts should be liable for all the debta and cuntracts of the corporation until the whole of the capital construction and fifty thousand dollars for the lessent to San Lule Potosi, to open this side of the chamber to delay roting supplies for the army; but I hope and fifty thousand dollars for the best light. And I construction of the Electric Telegraph in this subject.

As soon as Gen. Butler arrived, he or Gen. As soon as Gen. Butler arrived, he or Gen. The potosi, to open this view the early delay roting supplies for the company should be liable for all the other of the above named Generals will have the other of the above named Generals will have the other of the above named Generals will have the other of the above named Generals will have the other of the above named Generals will have the other of the above named Generals will have the other of the above named Generals will have the other of the chamber to delay roting supplies for the company of the construction of the Electric Telegraph in this subject.

The special order of the death will be sent to San Lule Potosi, to open this view the ten registrates the construction of the Electric Telegraph in the subject.

The special order of the Amandary delay will not be detail.

The special order of the Amandary delay the ten registrates the construction of the Electric Telegraph in the subject.

The special order of the Amandary delay the ten registrates the construction of the Electric Telegraph in this subject.

The bill also previded that all the corporation on this side of the chamber to delay to the constru The bill also provided that all the corporators should be liable for all the debth and contracts of the corporation until the whole of the capital edge in an another than the other of the above named Generals will be sent to Zacatecas, to take pussession of the sent to Zacatecas, to take pussession of the sent to Zacatecas, to take pussession of the corporation until the whole of the capital edge in an another than the honorable Senetor for Michigan will not be sent to Zacatecas, to take pussession of the sent to Zacatecas, to take pussession of the sent to Zacatecas, to take pussession of the delay voting supplies to the sent to zacatecas, to take pussession of the sent to Zacatecas, to take possion to those of the door, remarking that the honorable sent to the sent to Zacatecas, to take possion to the door, remarking that the honorable sent to does not to do in this description, until the honorable sent to does not possion to the door, remarking that the honorable sent to door to the door, rema

told as that every man, woman, and child in the heard this assertion with some astonishment; for, if it be true, I could not class myself with either man, woman, or child-for I confess I proper measures for raising and organizing this did not know. Nor was I in the least enlightened when the honorable Senator added that it

> was indemnity and satisfection. Mr. Cass .- I beg the honorable Senttor's pardon; that wes not my expression; indemnity and security were the words I used. Mr. Halz .- Well, I bave not got any light

Mr. Cass .- That is not my fault. Mr. HALE .- No, sir; it is owing to my opacl ty, probably; but, waiving for the present the discussion whether it is owing to the luability of the honorable Senator to Impart or of myself to receive light, I proceed.

Indemnity and security! Indemnity for what? ecurity for what? Here endeth the first les-We do not know; we are as much in the cuted, let him so declare by his vote upon the dark as ever. I do not intend at this time to do more than to make these general remarks. On some future occasion I propose, not with the provisions of the bill under discussion.) hope of influencing the action of the Senate, but to place myself aright before those who have sent me here, to express my views more Whether this opposition shall assume one of in the avowed object of the American Governthese shapes here or not, is a matter of choice ment to perpetuate the institution of American Thet I believe to be the true design to take such a shape depends upon those against lieving this to be the fact, and that any exposiwhom this opposition is made. I desire that the tion of the origin and cause of this war which stops short of that, stops short of the truth, 1 shall endeavor on some subsequent occasion, of practical measures. Therefora I propose that with the tudnigence of the Senate, to satisfy the war, and to Indicate my own views of the true policy to be pursued in reference thereto. Mr. Seriea .- What Is the motion now pend

ng? I understand it is a motion to take up the ili for the purpose of making it the order of the lay for Monday next. I ask the yeas and nays npon that motion. Mr. Johnson, of Maryland .- I understand hat the honorable Seuator from Michigan has no objection that the consideration of the bill be

ostponed until Monday. Mr. Cass.-None at all; but, if there is not o be su understanding that it shall be the order is to be the end of the whole of the contest, un- of the day for Monday, we may as well proceed o vote npon it now.

Mr. Szviza suggested, that If the bill was aken up now, ir might remain as unfinished business, and would come up on Mouday as a natter of course. The question was then put upon the motion of

ill; and, the yees and nays having been ortered, it was decided in the affirmative, as fol-YEAS-Messrs. Ailen, Ashley, Atchison, Atherton, Bagby, Bradbury, Breese, Cuss, Davis, of Mississippi, Dickinson, Dix, Donglass, Felch,

Foote, Rusk, Sevier, Sturgeon, Turney, Westott .-- 19. NATS-Messrs. Badger, Baldwin, Belt, Berien, Butler, Calhoun, Clarke, Clayton, Corwin, crittenden, Greene, Hale, Johnson, of Maryand, Johnson, of Louislana, Maugum, Phelps, Underwood, Upham, Yuice.-19.

The Senate being equally divided, the Vice PRESIDENT gave the custing vote in the affirma-

The bill having been read a second timeallowed to be passed over for the present. And under her government many States, and her Cotton continues inactive. The only sale made less to the Senate proceeded to consider Executive

#### Mr. Cobden,

Mr. Cobden signalised his first public appearonce since his return to England by a speech at Manchester, full of suggestive matter. He glanced at his travels, which ranged from He does not tell us how much it will take to Cadiz to Niebni Novgorod. He took the first

reason of the intimation which has been thrown each find men prepared publicly to sympathize out, that there are some who are opposed to the with principles with which he happened to be his intention to proceed with this bili, and to war and prefer manifesting that oppusition on identified in his own country; these principles an abstract resolution, and who yet will not take being applicable, as they at home bad thought, the responsibility of opposing the measures only to the domestic concerns of their own peothis subject; but I believe that the war was com- would be discovered that the interests of ell are menced in falsehood and prosecuted in injustice, identical. At the two extremes of his perograand that the institutions of the United States nations, he had found the Oriental type predomiyoud that. I nm very happy to hear the Sena- are in more danger at this moment of annihila- nate: in Andalusia he found the remains of the ter say that the President is entirely opposed to the tion than those of Mexico; and I have no symthetic pathy with those gentlement who tell us that the reflection had continually been forced upon of her nationality; and I nm very happy also to this measure has no connexion with the origin him, that man is everywhere so much slike, in that could happen, the important question comes us how long it will take, in the manner we are As in a little comedy which he had seen at up, how shall we oscape it? Sir, we often get going on, to arrive at the end of the war? I Paris, Faute de s'entendre, ali the hardships seem into situations which we never intended to get would be giad that they would tell us how long to rest upon mistekes; and it is discovered at last Intu; we got into this wer though we never intended to get into it; for I will venture to
chall come out right?

would be grant that they would tell us now long that every one may be happy if he only knows
tended to get into it; for I will venture to tended to get into it; for I will venture to chall come out right?

any that in this body, if the question had I would be gisd if they would tell us unother special allusion to Italy. He had come to the been propounded to them of war, or no thing. I would like to hear them demonstrate conclusion, from all he had witnessed, that the to ne how much better it is to conquer a peace regeneration erose from the quiet progress of than to keep a peace. Conquer a peace? That fourth of the Senate in favor of it. Now, my course recommended to effect it reminds me of that in that country great efforts had been reconsequences are not contemplated. That is ting blood and administering warm water, he most every town of fifteen or twenty thousand the object. Now, whether this additional force could cure all diseases. In proceeding with this inhabitants, there were established several infant shall be granted will depend on the fact whether practice it was found that his patients all died; schools, supported by voluntary contributions the mode recommended by the Executive to car- the Doctor said that the reason was, because he and superintended by Italiau nobles. He had ry on this war will not, in its practical consequen- did not take enough blood from them. fie took even at Turin fallen in with a school where es, end in the extinction of the nationality of more from his next patients, and they continued Marquis attended daily as director, joining the Mexico. Now, I submit to the Senator him- to die; and, upon a consultation as to whether children in their play and riding with them on a self, whether there is nothing due to those who some other mode of treatment might not be at- rocking-horse (laughter.) There were now in Italy, us there had aiwaya been, leading minds He may think that the policy recommended ten to the recommendation for a change of treat-by the Administration will not end in the ex-ment if he had not written a book upon the subtions-men who had been engaged to discussing ject. Well, sir, the President has written a book, every question of social importance; in every I differ with him in that opinion, and, until I and requires of us that we should followit. Now, town of Italy men were to be met with who recognizing no such obligation as that, I desire took a deep interest, uo; only in schools, but in that this measure may be discussed; I desire prison discipline, and all other questions affectthat this subject should be discussed faily, free- ing the mural condition of the people. He had been especially amazed at the number of practiproposed by the Senator from Sonth Carolina cal people who sympsthized with their effurts and the Senator from New York, and that those and contraversies in England on the subject of of the Senator from South Carolina aliculd take political economy. Every lawyer, every conn-precedence of those offered by the Senator from sellor in Italy, now studied that science as a part New York; for the resolutions of the Senator of his professional education: and hence arose from South Carolina relate to the question how the deep interest there taken on that subject in much territory we shall rob Mexico of, and the which they had so long and so urduously en-Senator from New York telis us how to take gaged in England. To this quiet, slow, and care of the spoils after we have got them. I gradual influence of the few on the many, and therefore think that the resolutions of the Sena- not to popular commotions and angry ontbreaks, tor from South Corolina should take precedence was the existing hapeful condition of Italy at of those of the Senator from New York, and tributable. If the Italians were only permitted that they noth take precedence of this bill. I desire unmoiested, to work ont their own regenerathat the question should be presented in such a tion, he doubted not that that same race from manner that the whole country may understandit; which civilization bad twice before proceeded "It has never been contemplated by me, as and, sir, it is all involved in this ten regiment bill. to the rest of Europe, would again effect their It seems to me the question presented by this redemption (loud cheers )-Nonconformist, Nov.

#### CONGRESS. Monnay, Jan. 10.

SENATE -- Among the petitions presented to-

this purpose he shall have money; but not with olution to the Senate that no treaty be conclucarried nut, will tend to the precisely opposite only vote for continuing the war with un indeficourse to that professed to be contemplated nite purpose. I think it latime that the country States a most suitable line of defence, as it guards, inserted provisions in the bill requiring the treatest and provisions in the bill requiring additional items of Mexican in-

on the table, and the message of the President, relative to his veto, was taken up and discussed.

and was to conclude his remarks next day.

TUESDAY, Jan. 11. SENATE.-Numerous memoriais and petitions

A resolution was passed admitting the pub-

lishers to the floor of the Senate. Hon. Dan'i S. Dickinson asked and obtsined leave to take up his resolutions relative to the Mexican War, and make them the special order

of the day for to-morrow. The consideration of the Ten Regiment Bill was resumed. Hon. R. Johnson continued his remarks. He deaounced the administration's policy in the present conflict and for ordering the movement of the troops, and for the delays occasioned in enlisting volunteers for the war. to late affect on the first of March next. This is, of He frealy admitted that the primary cause of crarse, a direct tax apon all of our produce that may be the war was the annexation of Texas to our seat into that marset. They laid saide the corn laws

country. He was opposed to the withdrawal of the troops from Mexico, as it would be productive of perpetual war.

He opposed the idea of overthrowing the naionality of Mexico. He danounced the design that some had overthrowing the religion of Mexico. Mr. Clayton asked if Scott and Taylor desired these men, (referring to those to be raised by the

Gen. Cass replied in the affirmative. Mesers. Crittenden, Badger and Clayton poke, the latter at some length, who finally

of the Administration is made-one is in the a little deeper than any of the causes which have House went into committee of the whole on the emp is considered to be a good average one, although the On a motion the different portions of the measage Were referred to the appropriate commit- gency of the money market was removed, affairs would

Mr. Stewart of Pennsylvania denounced the is not so great as was at first represented. eport of the Secretary of the Treasury as ounding with inaccuracles. Mr. Venable defended the President. On motion the House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 12. SENATE. Several potitions were presente speedy termination.

against the present war, and praying for its Hon. A. H. Sevier, of Arkansas, reported a

bill providing for the settlement of old Mexican laims, ss the government was not responsible for them.

A bill for refunding certain monies to the Secretary of Wisconain, was passed. Mr. Dickinson's readintions were theu called ip. Mr. Dickinson argued, in support of his aumber of Hogs stanghtered at this point this season falls esolutions, that territory must be acquired

the present war, &c. That to territorial legislation, must be left the coutrol of slavery. Onr rapid increase in population and our interests snow, hall, and then intensely cold weather, with the fully authorized the acquisition of more territo- thermometer ranging as low as four degrees below zero. ry. Slavery must finally end by ita own self- and now much more moderate again. The river condestruction, as the slave possesses neither patri-otions nor intelligence. By leaving Mexico falls. alone, we will become a prey to her disbonor, and to withdraw our troops will be abandoning onr conquest. Such a conrec will not necessa-Mr. Cass to proceed to the consideration of the rily bring about annexation. We ought to have in our power to suggest terms, at least, as to e provisiona of a treaty.

Mr. Yuice effered an amendment, recommending that the control of slavery be subjected to the will uf the people at large. Mr. Hele proposed, as a substitute for the whole subject, that slavery be prohibited.

The further consideration of the resolutions was laid over. The ten regiment bill was called np. Mr. Ctaytou opposed the acquisition of terri-

ory by conquast as being at war with the priniples of our Republican institutions, and don- \$1 10 to 1 90 per dozen. gerous to their permanence. He was willing to take territory by treaty, and not by force. He deemed the call for additional troops as nonecessary. We had subdued Mexico and held COTTON AND COTTON VARNS.-The market eight millions of inhabitants must be regarded of 30 bales of eld at 65 cents. Our quotations for or as abolitionists in respect to the institution of dinary lofair are 500%. The stock of Cotton slavery, which must be greatly endangered by market is very fair. Receipts 177 bales. The aniform present bill, if passed, placed in the handa of the Executive a patronage of greet extent, in making appointments of at least 540 commisioned officers. He denonneed the administration for its course towards Santa Anna, and its

whole coudnot in the management of the war. The Senste then went into Executive session. House.-The Committee on Military Affairs reported a bill providing for soldiers' bonnty who were engaged in the war with Mexico.

Mr. King, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill authorizing sundry naval Mr. Staunton, from the same Committee, reorted a bill to make sailors' letters free. Mr. Holmes, from the Military Committee

sported a bili to establish a Military Depot at e month of Genesee river. Mr. Ililliard, from the Committee on Foreign Affa.rs, recommended the appointment of a mister to Rome. The House then went into Committee of the

Whole npon the President's Message. Considerable debate ensued, when, on motion, the llonse adjourned without final action

[Condensed from the Frankfort Commonwealth.] KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE. SATURDAY, Jan. 8.

SENATE.-The Speaker laid before the Senate report from the Secretary of the State, setting forth the number of qualified voters in this State, and also the number who had voted in 33 per bushel; M R Raisine \$2,40,382,50 per box, Ma favor of calling a Convention to alter the Constitution; referred to the Judiciary com-

Mr. J. Speed Smith offered the following resolution, which was adopted: Resolved, That the committee on Interna mprovement be instructed to juquire into the policy and propriety of employing a portion of the convict labor of the State in continuing the improvement of the road leading from Louis-ville by the month of Salt river through Elizabethtown to the Tennessee line, and on the road from Bardstown through Glascow to the Sugar laborations and the sales of fair to good amounting to 407 hids. range from 42 to 45c; infection into offered at 4c. Itawana Sugar in boile at 20 tile for the different qualities. Plan Molames selling in laborate 20 120 1cc.

transacted in the House, as it adjourned at 11 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of giving the Hall for the use of the Democratic Conven-

## MONDAY, Jau. 10.

SENATE .- Mr. Hardia, from the Judiciary Committee reported a bill to again take the sense of the people of Kentncky as to the propriety of ceiling a Convention to alter the Constitution, with an amendment striking out the 11th and 13th sections; amendment concurred in, and the A bill to incorporate the town of West

Point, in Hardin county; second and third readings dispensed, and passed.

Mr. Hoase reported a bill to facilitate the construction of Telegraph lines in Kentneky, which was referred.

cution additional property, &c., which was \$1.50 from store. made the special order of the day for Wednesday next.

# TUESDAY, Jan. 11.

ing for the passage of a law incorporating the Mobile and Ohie Railroad Company, to construct a railroad from Mobile to Columbus on the Mississippi river, also copies of the proceedings of two mass meetings of the city of Moto the committee on Internal Improvement. Mr. Hardin, from the Indiciary committee,

Mr. Johnson apoke at considerable length, Senator Casa, resigned.

The Speaker of the House of Representative The Senate adjourned.

House—In the House, the Southern Mail

somedays ago, appointed the following members of the House Regents of the institution, to serve until December, 1849, viz: Mr. Hilliard, of Alamond Mail bama, (re-appointment,) Mr. Marsh, of Vermont, and Mr. McClelland, of Michigan, to fill the places of Mr. Owen, of Indiana, and Mr. Hough, of New York, whose terms expired last mouth, and who, ceasing to be members of the Hottse of Rapresentatives, could not be re-appointed.—Nat. Int., Jan. 3, (CINCINALT, Only CINCINALT, Only Cincinal Continuent, Only Cincinal Continu Bill was again debated, which was finally laid bama, (re-appointment,) Mr. Marsh, of Ver-on the table, and the message of the President, mont, and Mr. McClelland, of Michigan, to fill

## Commercial.

REMARKS.-Business for the past week has been very active in several leading articles of our trade. This is the season for grocery merchants to lay in their suppiles, and we notice that the imports of such have been quite heavy for some time, and that the aries are of a corresponding character, and at prices exceedingly favorable to country dealers and communers.

Further foreign naws by the Caledonia tras received early is the week, which will wield an incontant in finence ta many of our commercial francactions. The British Government, it appears, have sgain adopted the course, a direct tax upon all of our produce that may be while they were threatened with famine, and now that there is a prospect of a fair Larvest, they again impose a duty in order that the autenoise land holders may first realize the benefits, and ustil their supplies are exhausted the restriction will remain. It will also tend to avert the drain of specie from that country, which had been going on for some time to laying in supplies of foreign grain. Holders of grain, however, have been keeping back their stocks pretty generally, and in consequence The supply has been but barely equal to The demand, and prices have been maintained all over the country.

The continued decline and depression in the cotto market is one great cause of the restriction of commercial affairs, as it bears as important influence uponfail the other business, and is universally regarded as the House.-After some important business, the grast staple product of our country. The present receipts thus far at our seaports, fail far sport of that of other years during the same period of time. If the striaaf once assume more activity. The pressure, however,

One of the great staples of our State to Hemp, the stock of which has been rather over-estimated, and, as near as we esn learn, the erop of this year will fall below the average of last year.

The receipts and sales of Tobacco to this city during he past year were 5,279 hhds at Todd's warehouse, and from Maine and Massachusetta, protesting 1,570 hbds at the Planters', or new warehouse, making a stat of 6.949 bhds. The quality of the new eron now oming in is very good, and so the facilities for good markets, storage, &c., are now increased here, we think the receipts of the present year will be far greater than those of any previous year.

la Provisione there is not much doing at present. better feeling in the Southern market has induced holders to ship in large quantities to New Orleans. Thu short of 95,000, which, though falling below the estimate, from Mexico as indemnity to our country for is a much larger number than slaughtered here last 90a90B,

The weather has been variable. We have had rain,

Our money affairs appear to be but little restricted, and he rates of exchange are about as heretofore, with but a imited supply for the demand.

BAGGING AND ROPE.-The market for these arts eles has been more snimated this week. We hear of sales of 1050 pieces bagging at 13 c. and 310 cotts of rope at 6\$c, 4 mosths time; also, esles of round light lots of each at 14 and 7 cents. The receipts this week have amousted to 1740 pieces and 1205 coils. The shipmen during the same period were 2,277 pieces and 1,305 coils The stock on hand is 17,825 pieces, and 5,875 coits.

BEANS.-Sales of several lots by the barrel from tores at \$2,90% \$3,00; sales from the country at 75c per BROOMS-Best Shaker are worth \$2, and common

BARLEY-Is bought at 50@32c per bush BEESWAX-We quote at 20c from the country

BEER- \$5 per barrel. the passage of this bill. The provisions of the rate of sales for Cotton Yarns to the country is 7, 8, and So per dozsa for the different numbers. Sales to the city

trade, and in large lots, are at 5 per cent off. CHEESE -Sales from stores in lots at 7c; retail sale al 74c; inferior tots offered at 64c. COAL .- Best Pittsburgh retailing at 1241313c deliver

ed Pomerny 19/2/11c CANDLES .- Best sperm scarce at 35200c, as per quantity. Mould Candles 9210c. Star Candles from the factory 2%

COTTON BATTING .- There is no change, and quote as before, say 14c. CORDAGE -Prices stationary, and sales made every

day at 11c for tar and oiled Coolage. CATTLE -Sales of Barres at from 35 to 41 per cw). Sheep \$1 50 to \$3, according to quality. Lambs \$1 to 1 50. Calves for yeal \$010 3. Cowpand Calves \$15 to 25. DRY GOODS,-Cabot A. Sle; Allegheay D. 2 inferi or brande 733c, A C P Ticke 14c; Mothus do 16% tie; other brauds 9 to -c; bruwa Drifftage &@9c; bleached Goods 6 to 10c; 16 blue rise, Fatt River, 104 alt le., do do Merrimack, Itl 202: Fancy do 7 to 15c; Red Flangel

10 33c; Jeans 20 to 35c; Plaid Linseys 13 to 25c FLOUR AND GRAIN .- The Flour market hee ceived a slight check, but owing to the light supply or cos have declined, but very little. The sales have been fair from stores, in lots, at \$5 likes 25; retail sales at \$5.50. Rye Flour we quote at \$4.75. Buckwheat Flour is 2] ets 9 3. Wheat is scarce and rather doll at the mills at 90c2 \$1 00 per bushel, Corn 33240c, Onte

scarce at 28@35c. FRUITS .- Wa quote Dried Peaches at \$ ,50; sales of Apples at \$1.50@\$2,50 per bbl. Peeled Praches \$30@ laga Grapes \$3.50 per keg; Curcanto 14c; Printes 25c; Almondo 16c; Pigo 16c per lb; Oranges \$2.50.892 per 100; and Lemons \$3.50(8)4 per loz. Sales of new Dried Apples at 70075c per bushel; Dried Peacher \$1.50. GUNNY BAGS and HEMP SAUKS.—Sales of Gunny GROCERIES-The sales of Ria Coffee continues fair

The sales of the week have amounted to 550 bags in lots at 71c, 50 rags at 73c and 75 bags at, 7c; retail sales at 71 Tennessee line—and on the road leading from the Georgetown to Covington.

On motion, the Senate adjourned.

House.—No business of consequence was transacted in the House, as it adjourned at HOPS—Western are worth the per 180 Eustern, balled.

HEMP.—The receipts are light, with little demand Loose lots from the country are bought at \$5.50, and we hear af a sale of a light lot of the new copp at \$4.50. wa pear at a sale of a light loss of the new crip at go and p ewt. The rata from stores \$5.5426.

HOGS—Wa hear af no francactions. The number alaughtered here this reason is 93,000.

IRON—We have no change to notice. We quote the control of the c

bar at 74 84c. Charcoal Bloom worth 4c cotd blast, \$30 per ton. INDIGO.-For hest Carraccas Indigo, Mc 21 00 P h. by the ceroon is obtained,
LEATMER.—Sairting 22(323c; Sole Leather \$193
300; Upper do \$22630 per dos.; Calf Skins \$30 to \$30
per dos.; Bridsi Kips \$30 to \$30, and tiarness \$300 \$30.
LEAD—Ples is worth 4]c by the ton, and Bar 4]c.
MADDER.—Prime Datch Madder in worth 14c. in the

ask,
MALT-75c per bushel is paid for this stricle.
MUSTARD SEED, All that is brought into marke of the very best quality, is purchased at \$2 30 at the

which was referred.

House.—The Speaker laid before the House the report of the President of the Portland and Lonisville canal company.

Much time was occupied in discussing divorca bills. But little else was done beside a langthy discussion of a bill to exempt from execution additional property, &c., which was execution additional property, &c., which was execution additional property.

AGENTS FOR THE EXAMINER. . B. RUSSELL, Gazette Offica, Ctaciannti, O. Senate Senator James presented the petition of sundry citizens of Hickman, Fulton, Graven, Ballard and McCracken countles, pray-Philadelphia.

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CIRCINATE, ONIO.

The Land of Dreams.

BY WILLIAM C. BRYANT. A mighty realm is the Land of Dreams, With steeps that hang in the twilight sky, And weltering oceans and trailing streams, That gleam where the dusky valleys lie.

But over its ahadowy border flow And the nearer mountains catch the glow, And flowers in the nearer fields are born.

The souls of the happy dead repair, [isnd, From their bowers of light to that border! And walk in the fainter glory there, With the souls of the living, hand in hand. One calm sweet smile in that ahadowy sphere, From eyes that open on earth no more One warning word from a voice once dear-

How they rise in the memory o'er and o'er! Far off from those hills that shine with day, And fields that bloom in the heavenly gales, The Land of Dreams goes stretching away To dimmer mountains and darker valet

There lie the chambers of guilty delight, There walk the spectres of guilty fear, And soft, low voices, that flost through the night Are whispering sin in the helpless car. Dear maid, in thy girlhood's opening flower, Scarce weaned from the love of childish play

The tears on whose cheeks are but the shower That freshens the early blooms of Msy! Thine eyes are closed, and over thy brow Pass thoughtful shadows and joyous gleam

And I know, by thy moving lips, that now Thy spirit strays in the Land of Dreams. Light-hearted maiden, oh, heed thy feet! Oh keep where that beam of Paradise falls; And only wander where thou may'st meet

The blessed ones from its shining walls. So shalt thou come from the Land of Dreams, With love and peace to this world of strife; And the light that over that border streams Shail lieon the path of thy daily life.

A Cry from the Condemned Cell.

been satisfactorily sacertained, after a proper rything else pertaining to the place. medical examination, that there is every reason to believe that this wretched woman is quick with child, her execution is stayed, by order of the sheriffs of London and Middlesex,—Times.) Two prisoners in a ceil

Where felons, deomed to die Are garner'd for the gibbet, dwell; The time of each is nigh: A murderess and a babe unborn within that dun geon lie.

Ere this the wrotch had died, But that the law abstains From taking human life, whose tide Doth flow in guiltless veins, The hangman therefore waits till she hath pass her travail's psins.

Prepare the bed, and see The woman that ye tend: And then prepare the gallows tree, Te be the feion's end Soon as a mother's anguish shall have ceased he frame to rend Prepare the swarthing-bands,

The bempen cord prepare; Alike ye need the hangman's hands, The nurse's tender care : The infant to the cradle—to the drop the mother Oh : weary day on day.

For this unhappy soni ! To count the hours that pass away, To watch the moments roll : And view through childbirth's agonies the scaffold as her goal.

Her crime though nonght can screen, Yet, ere her course be run, Think whather suffering will have been For all that site hath done; Surely Death's bitterness is past with that m

Think on the anguish dread That hath avenged her deed ; Think how that woman's heart just bled. if "blood for blood" you need, And" eye for eye, and tooth far tooth," be still vonriaw and creed

## Form in the West.

ONLY night before last a pale, care-worn gles that he had gone through—the perils and inflorescence of plants. that he had passed-how from morn till He then showed how beautifully consist heart had been obliged to bow to the

" Sparns that patient merit From the unworthy takes.

It was a deep and bitter thought that then to suppress his agony. His rent was due, brim full of agony, he suddenly saw a little however, and in a cabaret in the Third Municipality, asked what No. 33,661 had

"Have you that number?" asked the barkeeper, with surprise.

get your money."
Who could tell the thoughts that rushed

man's bosom! He was as wealthy as he scorn the taunts into the teath of those who had oppressed him. He hastened to his home, and the very ground seemed to fly bewished to be, and could fling back with neath his feet. His wife's face grew livid at his approach, but when he told her of his fortune, she burst into tears. She could not speak for joy, but throwing herself down hands and thanked her God for his blessings. She did not speak a word, but the mute heart's prayer rose upwards, as full of silence and fragrance as the incense from the holy censer! The husband could not even smile, but for once in his sad life his eve

was lighted up with the brilliant cleans of In a day the happy family were on their way to a home in the West. The husband clasped the waist of his wife, as they sat on the hurricane deck, and as the distance grew greater, saw the outlines of the buildings of New Orleans fade into the clouds, and the spires of her churches look like the masts of ships seen afar off. He thought of those who had died of the yellow fever-of those to whom he had been a friend, and who had treated his friendship with unthankfulness-and ah! how merrily rung the supper bell on board the boat-and how savory was the smell of the food upon the table. The wife, whose cheeks were no longer pale, and the husband, whose heart was no longer sad, went down and enjoyed

their repast. And so it was from day to day for a week, until at last they reached their place of destination. An old Engishman, who longed to return to his native land, sold out to the lucky finder of the lottery ticket, his farm, consisting of nearly four hundred acres of the richest land, to-(THE CARE OF MARY ANN HUNT.-It having gether with stock, farming utensils and eve-It was only a day or two before the

young couple were safely installed in their new residence, and they were happy, per-fectly happy. On the balcony of his little fight. house, on the first night of their arrival, the husband sat smoking his pipe, and gazing on the beautiful scene that was spread before his view. The tall green trees around his dwelling seemed to bow to him and acknowledge him as their master. He heard the lowing of his kine in the cattle yard, and saw the broad fields that were teeming with the richest produce of the West. They were all his now! He saw the brook that, like a vein of silver, ran in the 'pale moonlight as softly as a dream. He thought how, on the morrow, he would take his gun and shoot some of the game that he heard chirping almost up to the very door-sill of run on nature for gold. his house. He went to bed with a heart as light as a feather, and dreamed pleasant self not free. dreams. The next morning, just as the sun tinging with gold the summits of the hills, world, and the birds were singing their early songs himself still in Lafayette Square!

He had been sleeping all the while, and though it burns his fingers. the lottery ticket was but a portion of his Amongst the yellow leaves there was a with them, like Christiana, and taking of thu charte being proved a verite, as strong in the regiment of a their goods.

While the same plumage that had warmed his need in scannons can make it, by the fortifications tience and Perseverance will accomplish which he has passedevery-" and here the sentence broke off. It was evidently a leaf torn from the copybook of a school-boy; but the dreamer gave it a long, wistful look, and resolved to be a

man in future.-N. O. Delta.

Phenomena of Light-Important Discovery. At a late nieeting of the Royal Cornwall young man sat down upon one of the ben- Polytechnic Society, Mr. Hunt addressed ches in Layfayette Square. His clothes the company on the interesting subject of the purest lustre, there her warm affections were by no means new-his beaver had some recent discoveries, and which he him-"gone to seed," and his shoes, like those of self originated, respecting the various pow-Julian St. Pierre, were "minus half their ers of the solar rays. About six years ago soles." As the breeze swept through the lie announced that, associated with the light and most observed. The domesticities of trees in the square, a shudder ran through and heat derived from the sun was another life and her peculiar charge; over them she the heart of the lonely man. He saw the principle, most active in producing extraor. presides with more queenly grace; and it is yellow leaves drop from their boughs, and dinary changes in the organic and inorafter being twirled and twirled around and ganic world. This principle he at first around by the tiny current of air, would called Energia; but since, on the suggesat last be whirled away, Heaven only tion of Sir John Herschel, it had been called fare, and the homeliest dwelling into it paraknows whither. He thought these leaves actinism (from the Greek akin, a ray of dise of bliss, an Eden of unalloyed happiwere like his hopes, and that he was like the the sun.) Subsequent researches hail estrees that parted with them. In the green lablished the fact that the solar ray contains spring-time of life, his heart had put forth its three principles and distinct means of acsesoms and its branches, and many a bird tion, light, heat, and actinism. His presof love trilled its sweet song amidst the ent observations referred to the influence, dark green foliage of his mind. But now separately and in combination, of these three their position in society; but they should be all seemed gone, and thought by thought, principles on vegetation, showing that seeds taught that nothing is undignified, nothing and memory by memory, seemed dropping placed under the influence of solar rays unbecoming, which tends to augment the from the bough of life. He heard the au- that penetrated through yellow glass would happiness and promote the comfort of each tumn wind sighing through his bosom, and not germinate, because yellow glass preclasping his hands over his eyes, he shut out vents passage of the actinic principle, with the gleams of the pale stars, and wept to its chemical action. Mr. Hunt then illus pect and confidence of those under her himself. He thought of his youth, the gol- trated, by explanations of the various effects den visions that his mind had woven then, on vegetation of different colored glasses, and how, like the diamond frost work that the necessity of the combined influence of is melted by the sun, they had all melted the three principles of light, heat and actiinto "thin air." He thought of the strug- nism, to the complete gerntination, growth,

morn he had labored, not for himself, but ent with these discoveries were the arrangefor others, and, more than all, how his proud ments of the Divine Being in the process of vegetation. During spring the solar beam contained a large amount of the actinic principle, necessary at that season for the germination of seeds and the development ran through his heart, but he pressed his hand upon his breast and said—"It is well."

Gathering his scanty garments about him, sary to the formation of the woody portions he wended his way to his home, and after a of plants. And towards nutumn, the calorilong and weary walk, at last reached his fic or heat giving principles of the solar humble place of abode. His wife ran out rays increased. Mr. Hunt exhibited diato meet him, and his children clasped him, one around the knees, while the other flung her little thin white arms around his neck. He thought of the morrow—he had not a He thought of the morrow—he had not a He thought of the morrow—he had not a her little thin white arms around his neck. He thought of the morrow—he had not a her little thin white arms around his neck. He thought of the morrow—he had not a her little thin white arms around his neck. He thought of the morrow—he had not a her little thin white arms around his neck. He thought of the morrow—he had not a head not a her little thin white arms around his neck. He thought of the morrow—he had not a head not a head not a head not a her little thin white arms around his neck. He thought of the morrow—he had not a head not a dollar to give them, and though his heart how the vegetation of different climates was met by a lady. Their stations in life mottoes of bonbons; though occasionally his in as many minutes. A wager was inwas dropping tears of blood, still his lips variously affected, according as they received the following a smile, and he cheered his family affected, according as they received the following tears of blood, still his lips variously affected, according as they received them to be so called, and the generation of the three constituents. A wager was interested them to be so called, and the generation of the three constituents are the same of blood, still his lips variously affected, according as they received them to be so called, and the generation of the three constituents. A wager was interested them to be so called, and the generation of the three constituents are the same of blood, still his lips variously affected, according as they received the following the same of blood, still his lips variously affected, according as they received the following the same of blood, still his lips variously affected, according as they received the following the same of blood, still his lips variously affected, according as they received the following the same of blood, still his lips variously affected, according as they received the following the same of blood, still his lips variously affected, according as they received the same of blood, still his lips variously affected, according as they received the same of blood, still his lips variously affected, according as they received the same of blood, still his lips variously affected, according as they received the same of blood, still his lips variously affected, according as they received the same of blood, still his lips variously affected, according as they received the same of blood, still his lips variously affected, according to the same of blood, accor with words of hope and love. Kiesing his ent principles of the solar beam. In prac- He, however, unluckily, seemed to be of ted drop, but looks rather dull in a history. children, he bade them good night, and tical application of the results of this theory the same opinion as King Pedro was with Another of his amusements is newspaper edislept and dreamed those cold grey dreams Mr. Hunt spoke of the injurious effects on regard to his wife, Queen Mary of Arra- ting, and it is reported he wields the editoallowed to the children of poverty. The next morning, after he had eaten his the white German sheet glass. Under this might be good, so the meeting ended in their ticles of others, but never on his own; humble breakfast, he came down town, to kind of glass plants were subject to an in-

case in white glass. If the manganese were week.

"Yes—here it is," was the answer.

"That ticket, sir, has drawn \$8000, and ou have only to go to the firm of ——to to have only to go to the firm of ——to to have only to go to the firm of ——to to have only to go to the firm of ——to to have only to go to the firm of ——to to have only to go to the firm of ——to to have only to go to the firm of ——to to have only to go to the firm of ——to to have only to go to the firm of ——to to have only to go to the firm of ——to to have only to go to the firm of ——to to have only to go to the difference between morning of the difference between morning rived from their first child the passure a while, the reader will always follow this rule he governable exultation; it is the flowing over to an older generation; as we freely admit the burning rays. Mr. Hunt as thif brush until they are removed.

With the birth of their first child the passure a while, and above of delight, that is so abundant as freely admit the burning rays. Mr. Hunt as the flowing over with the reader will always follow this rule he governable exultation; it is the flowing over to an older generation; as we freely admit the burning rays. Mr. Hunt as tiff brush until they are removed.

There are other royal amusements, such is a sum of the passurement of a summer a pinkish hue, which would more freely admit the burning rays. Mr. Hunt as tiff brush until they are removed.

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There are other royal amusements, such is a sum of the passurement of a summer a pinkish hue, which would make the passurement of a summer a pinkish hue, which would make the passurement of a summer a pinkish hue, which would not a sum of the passurement of a summe

contented with a look. - A man who makes

bricks that his heirs may build houses. "Ignorance. The leaden sword with which the mass of mankind are compelled on her knees, she clasped her thin white to fight the social batile .-- The barren country of which all are natives, and from which all are emigrants -- A serpent which many foster because they suppose it to be harmless .- A dark place where poor people are allowed to grope about till they hurt them-selves or somebody else.

"Bachelor. The slave of liberty .-- A mule who shirks his regular load .- A wild goose in the air, much abused by tame geere in the farm-yard.

"Politics. The quarrels of the workmen whilst they lay the foundation of Sociology. Imagination and Passion attempting the work of Reason.-A national hummingtop, which spins the least when it hums the

"Prison. The grave where State Doctors bury their murdered patients. - An oven where Society puts newly-made crime to harden.—A school where immoral training is administered to those who are going into the world, and moral training to those who are going out of it.

Napoleon. A mughty boy who was put in a corner because he wanted the world to play with .- A heartless gambler. who ruined himself and all his friends, and

died in the King's Bench Prison. "Candle. One whose fate is to die of consumption, but who constantly makes light of his misfortune.

"Metpahysics. Words to stay the appetite till facts are ready,-The art of stirring the fire so as to increase the smoke and diminish its brightness .- Feeling for a science in the dark.

" Monk. A sea-worthy vessel moored in a stagnant dock.—A coward who won't " America. Youth affecting manhood .-

Young John Bull working with his coat off. "Ink. The black sea on which thought rides at anchor. "Ball-room. A confined place in which

" Pedantry. Intellectual tight-lacing. "Marriage. Going home by daylight af-

ter courtship's masquerade. "Duel. Folly playing at murder.
"Luxury. War's deputy in time of peace. "Alchymy. An aged dreamer, who pro-

duced a reality surpassing his dreams.—A "Slave. Every one who believes him-"Money. The largest slaveholder in the

"Ireland. The Action of nations, torn to the light of day—he awoke—yes, to find to pieces by its own dogs.—A hot potato of honor which they had when Bugeaud used And helped to plant the wound that laid which John Bull has stolen, and will hold

"Savage. An individual who goes to dream. His hat, which had fallen off his war with his enemies, like a heathen, and laugh now, when he reads over the account head, was nearly full of dead autumn leaves. takes their scalps—instead of going to law of the glorious three days of July, and thinks

kite that had been caught in the trees and "Soldier. A human enamel, who is the blown to pieces. On this piece of paper more prized the number colors he has taken, himself in a different way; but of course was written, in a bold round hand, "Pa. and the greater the number of fires through different Kings have different styles of jo-

"Cromwell. A servant of the nation who swept away a sovereign with the dust. "Bee. A traveling bagman in the sweetmeat line."-WALLBEIDGE'S Game at which may account for his holding such "Definitions."

Woman's Mission.

Woman's mission is domestic-she is the true home missionary—there she shines with have their truest sphere of action, and there the innumerable pleases of her innate loveliness and goodness are most appreciated hers, by touching everything within doors! with the manic of a wife's love, to convert the plainest, scantiest food into sumptyous

To this first purpose ought all female edu cation to have prominent reference. Young ladies should not be taught that to perform domestic labor is beneath their dignity or member of the domestic circle-which secharge, and givea her husband to feel, while he is toiling to provide for his family, that his chosen companion is quite competent either to secure from those the employs an economical and comfortable use of the means at her disposal, or to do it herself if

It matters not how wealthy or how ele vated in worldly position a female may be, a just knowledge of domestic matters will always add to her true dignity and give her an additional churm in the eyes of the wise and good-for we repeat, to make home happy is woman's true mission-while the absence of such knowledge deprives her of much of her influence by materially diminishing the respect in which she ought to be

A Matrimonial Advertiser.

a load of lead, and he bit his lips in order It became, therefore, necessary to discover some means to cut off hose para, met the same lady—they recognized each out altogether. and every farthing that he had on earth was thermic rays, which, passing through the other—could not choose but smile at the Prussia amuses himself, as Penelope did gone. He thought of his pale-faced wife white glass, scorched and browned particuand little children, and imagined that he lar portions of the leaves, without cutting could choose but sigh. You will anticitution and then pulling it to pieces again. sew them slivering in the cold air, houseless and defenceless. His face was bent towards the ground, and walking along with a heart the ground, and walking along with a heart bring full of agony he suddenly seek a little. The persevering bachelor tried his lot a third time in the newspapers, and at the third place of appointment he jesty. He has a minister, whose German tried his lot a third time in the newspapers, and at the third place of appointment he jesty. He has a minister, whose German tried his lot a third place of appointment he jesty. He has a minister, whose German tried his lot a third place of appointment he jesty. piece of paper that looked like a bank note, lying on the pavement. He grasped it like a miser—but alse! it was only a ticket in the Havana lottery! He took it down town, however, and in a cabaret in the Third Mu-

like rainbow meteors through the poor being affected by the polarization of light, dead that we walk to marriage.

The following stanzas, by a young American it is hardly necessary to specify his amuse "Child. God's problem waiting man's artist, are full of poetry. There is a gentle mel- ments, as we believe they are already re-

Some Things Love Me.

BY T. B. READ. All within and all without me To my feet, the river glideth

Through the shadow, suiten, dark; On the stream the white moon ridetly, Like a barque-And the linden leans above me, Tili I think some things there be In this dreary world that love me, Even me!

Gentle flowers are springing near me, Shielding aweetest breath around; Countless voices rise, to cheer me, From the ground; And the lone bird comes—I hear it In the tall and windy pina Peur the sadness of its apirit Into mine;

There it swings and sings above me,
Till I think some things there be
In this dreary world that love me, Now the moon hath floated to me,

On the stream I see it away, Swinging, boat-like, as 'twould woo me Far away—
And the stars bend from the azure, I could reach them where I lie, And they whisper all the pleasure

Of the sky.

There they hang and smile above me, Till I think some things there be In the very heavens that love me,

Now when comes the tide of even, Like a solemn river, slow, Gentle eyes akin to heaven On me glow-Loving eyes that tell their story,

Speaking to my heart of hearts; But I sigh, "a thing of giory Soon departs !" Yet when Mary fades above me, I must think that there will be One thing more in heaven to love me,

Ammements of Kings.

The pastimes of kings would make a ve Prince of Assis, has for playing on the big people are committed by Fashion to hard drum. After all, this is a very harmless amusement, and not half so expensive as

> different Kings of the present day. Louis Phillippe can have very little amuse. ment at present, for he has married all his sons; and as for prosecuting the public papers, the amusement must have grown fearfully tiresome. Like the game of beggarmy-neighbor, a little of it is all very well, but t does not do to be always playing at it. It is true there is Algeria, but the bulletins have no longer that raciness and strong sense 'Twas title own genius gave the final blow, 10 kill Abd-el-Kader once a week, and send

over his horse and umbrella in every steamer. The poor King of the French can only of Paris. Henri Quatre, we think, amused

The King of Napels plays at whist, and shappy for a week if he wins a halfpenny point. He dabbles, too, a little in sulphur, good hands generally in the above game, and for his doing everybody so cleanly in all The royal bird upraised with haughty pride, commercial matters-

Leopold's great amusement is in ruuning about. Like the Brussels sprout, he is to be found planted everywhere but in Brussels. Next to the American sea-serpent, he is the greatest traveler of the present day. His back is always turned upon Belgium, which makes it difficult for his subjects to throw his perpetual absence in his face. If taunted with it, he would answer, 'Mes braves Belges, I love you more than I can express in fact, I love you quite beyond myself? and off he runs to Paris, to convince

The peculiar fancy of Nicholas, besides nis persecution of Poland, which is only an amiable weakness," peculiar to Rusaian emperors, in general, and himself in particular, is to give snuff-boxes away to everybody. He must have given away more snuff-boxes in his life time than Lablache has ever received, and that number is as difficult to count as the children of the royal family. One would imagine that he had bought a lot cheap at sonie auction, and was at a loss how to get rid of them. If ever a monster statue similar to the one of ter'a apprentice, having lent him, when a it was not in the lofty cedar, nor the spreading land, and a very little money employed in its cultivation. And it is sad to see the own takers Nicholas has made in his life time, of quiet, respectable persons, from the vanity of carrying about with them, and displaying on every possible occasion, the imperial gift! However, it is a generous recreation, for emperors generally have amused themselves in forcing their subjects to put their hands into their pockets, for purposes of quite a different pinch.

Austria has very little amusement beyond considering himself the "Father of his peo- an hour-glass before him; and the motto, ple," and cutting off their privileges, and Ancora imparo, "I still learn."-Characsometimes their heads, to prove it. He de- teristics of Men of Genius. lights in Metternich, and has a cultivated taste for a ballet.

Ludwig, the King of Bavaria, rollicks mutual disappointment. Celebs adverthough some of his royal proclamations dently married the barber; and there were It will not suffer us to be superficial. earn the pittance of those who are doomed to labor. His heart hung in his bosom like suffered under the old crown glass.

| Content of those who are doomed about raising the price of beer would be suffered under the old crown glass. | Content of the pittance of those who are doomed about raising the price of beer would be suffered under the old crown glass. | Content of the pittance of those who are doomed about raising the price of beer would be suffered under the old crown glass. | Content of the pittance of those who are doomed about raising the price of beer would be suffered under the old crown glass. | Content of the pittance of those who are doomed about raising the price of beer would be suffered under the old crown glass. | Content of the pittance of those who are doomed about raising the price of beer would be suffered under the old crown glass. | Content of the pittance of those who are doomed about raising the price of beer would be suffered under the old crown glass. | Content of the pittance of those who are doomed about raising the price of beer would be suffered under the old crown glass. | Content of the pittance of the barber; and the pittance of the barber; and the pittance of the pittance of the barber; and the barber; and

you have only to go to the firm of —— to also spoke of the difference between morning rived from their experience of hardships; it is sinit, who struts about in a cocked hat, a ber it always takes two to quarrel. and afternoon rays in their effect on vege- through their vacant places that we emerge red coat, and a flannel petticoat, with a tation, and of the probability of vegetation into business; and over the graves of the large broom in his hand. There is like. Hope is a virtue, as well as faith and wise the King of the Cannibal Islands; but charity.

thrones of the present day, they are a great his life disgrace this magnificent trust. improvement, we must confess, on the

the French have given the Arabs; but as regards the choice of the two amusements, dancing and fighting, we think the Algerians beat the French hollow. Besides, the novelty of a party of dancing Arabs must afford immunse amusement to the poor transported Parisians, who have no bals masques, no Chaumieres or Chateaux Rouges to beguile them at uncivilized Algiers. Punch.

A Celebrated Simile. Byron appears to have felt a little awkwardness after committing himself to admiration of Henry Kirke White, by his magnificent allusion to the young poet's fate in 'English Bards and Scotch Reviewers.' In his letter on the subject to Mr. Dallas, he still innists, though faintly, that Kirke White had in him 'poesy and genius;' but immediately qualifies this by saying that he was at any rate beyond all the Bloomfields and Blacketts, and their collateral ry curious book. We mentioned last week cobblers, whom Lofft, and Pratt have or the particular fancy the King of Spain, the may kidnap from their calling into the service of the trade.

Whatever may be thought, however, of Byron's criticism, or of his ingenuousness in building toy-palaces, or half so cruel as its defence, the verses will retain their place shooting stags in a fenced ring. Let us see among the most elegant in the language, if we can enumerate the amusements of the even after they have been deprived of the faint claims to originality they have hither of high genius, its sacredness speaks the direct to possessed-

"Unhappy White! while life was in its spring, of poetry and song tells us that in the serand thy young muse just waved her joyous wing, The spotler swept that soaring lyre away, Which else had sonnced an immortal lay. Oh, what a noble heart was here undone,

When Science' self destroyed her favourite son Yes, she too much indulged thy fond pursuit, She sowed the seeds, but don'th has reaped the

So the struck eagle, stretchied upon the plain, No more through roiling clouds to soar again, Vlewed his own feather on the fatal dart. And winged the shaft that quivered in his heart ! Keen were his pangs, but keener far to feel,

Drank the last life-drop of his bleeding breast." occasion to Waller; but a correspondent beauty and power in verses 14th and 15th. goes two thousand years farther back, and Du. CHALMERS' Daily Scriptural Readfinds it in Æschylus, repeated by him from ings. still more ancient authorities-

In Lybian fables is the story told, That when the eagle, stricken at the heart. Saw his own feather on the fatai dart, Unconquered yet we die,' exulting cried-Ours was the deed! ourselves impelied this blow We fall no trinmph to presumptuous foe!"

The difference in the turn given by the ancient and modern poets to the reflections of the wounded bird would form a fine subthe more from having been accessory to it Daily Scriptural Readings. himself .- Chambers' Journal.

fish. Cardinal Farnese one day found him, nothing hate, like pride. - Feltham. when an old man, walking alone in the Coliseum, and expressed his surprise at finding him solitary amidst the ruins; to which he replied, "I go yet to school that I may continue to learn." And one of the last of his own feeling: for it is a sketch of an

A Trini of Memory.

A person was boasting in Foote's presence of the extraordinary facility with which effect .- The Doctor.

drum himself, with the little round button at .. the top; and they all fall to playing the

as ordinary white glass. In this manufact so remarkable, that this third interview led takes no pleasure in the abuse. The min- wards became a proverb in the town. When ture of this green glass it was essential that to a marriage, and the marriage proved a ister deeply deplores this depraved taste on a quarrel was rising, they would say, "Come no manganese should be used, as was the happy one.—The Doctor. the part of his ranjesty, as he has generally let us remember old Mr. Clark, and leave to me what it is, the veriest outpouring of the part of his ranjesty, as he has generally let us remember old Mr. Clark, and leave to me what it is, the veriest outpouring of gall, touching over all the spots of grease, dirt, and afterwards mixing it with a linute of gall, touching over all the spots of grease, dirt, and offer the spots of grease, dirt, and afterwards mixing it with a linute of gall, touching over all the spots of grease, dirt, and afterwards mixing it with a linute of gall, touching over all the spots of grease, dirt, and afterwards mixing it with a linute of gall, touching over all the spots of grease, dirt, and afterwards mixing it with a linute of gall, touching over all the spots of grease, dirt, and afterwards mixing it with a linute of gall, touching over all the spots of grease, dirt, and afterwards mixing it with a linute of gall, touching over all the spots of grease, dirt, gall, touching over all the spots of grease, dirt, gall, touching over all the spots of grease, dirt, gall, touching over all the spots of grease, dirt, gall, touching over all the spots of grease, dirt, gall, touching over all the spots of grease, dirt, gall, touching over all the spots of grease, dirt, gall, touching over all the spots of grease, dirt, gall, touching over all the spots of grease, dirt, gall, touching over all the spots of grease, dirt, gall, touching over all the spots of grease, dirt, gall, touching over all the spots of grease, dirt, gall, touching over all the spots of grease, dirt, gall, touching over all the spots of grease, dirt, gall, touching over all the spots of grease, dirt, gall, g

Divinity of Art.

The arts in themselves are divine; they are an empiration from the Supreme Beauty; ways, though not as an aliment, the deler-

we hear that the Duc d'Aumalu (the King the excellence of forms can be indicated, of Algeria that is to be) has been invited to and kindle us by their eternal beauty, and

> Love of Grumbling. "To a thorough indigenous independent

feels the satisfaction of grumbling over his disease fall victims to its possonous operamisfortunes to be, on many occasions, so much tions. Surely, if the dictates of reason were greater than the pain of enduring them, that he allowed to prevail, an article so injurious to will beg, borrow, steal, or even manufacture the health and so offensive in all its forms calamities, sooner than suffer under any unu- and mode of employment, would speedily sual scarcity of discontent. He knows, in- be banished from common use.—Prout on deed, that miseries are indeed necessary to his Stomach Diseases. happiness, and though perhaps not quite so pleasant at the moment as his other indispensible enjoyments, roast beef and beer, would, if taken away, leave just as great a craving in his appetites as would be occasioned by the privation of these national dainies. The Englishman alone, we think, occupies himself seriously in this manufac ture of unhappiness; and seems to possess almost as exclusively, the power of afterwards laughing at his own misfortunes; which, however, during their intmediate existence, gave him as much tornient as ever the crushing of an ear-wig, or beating a jackass, inflicted on the sensibility of a lachrymose Gennan."-Sir Walter Scott.

The Song of Moses.

"This noble poem is ascribed to Moses himself and while its poetry speaks the inspiration inspiration of Heaven. Such a recognition vice of God there should be the exercise, the consecrated exercise, of all the powers which he has given to us; and tells us that in religion the enjoyment might be as various as are the capacities of our nature. And there is that of sentiment in it which adapts it to the use of a church delivered from her mies in all ages-nay, which fits and so makes it to be actually adopted for one of the triumphant songs of eternity. \* I have often felt, as in reading Milton or Thomson, a strong poetical effect in the bare enumeration of different countries, and this strongly enhanced by the statement of some common and pervading emotion which passed from one to another of their respec-This fine simile we traced on a former live people. This is set forth with great

Nature as it Was and Is.

"It may appear a trifling and puerile remark; but I must confess myself much interested by the identity of human nature in its land than he can till to advantage. And more familiar working at very distant periods thus that we see scattered over the country less of the world. Rachel ran to tell her father, (v 12)—Laban ran to meet Jacob, (v. 13)—Rebekah ran to tell her mother, (xxiv. 28.) It is a minute, some would say, a ridicu. perience, are constantly and loudly calling ulously trifling thing to single out; but I like the farmer, from every quarter, to occupy sna ject for the critic. The eagle of the ancient to contemplate human nature in the stabili- admonition could be thundered into the ears Greek exhibits the proud and masculine ty even of its lesser evolutions—the same the agricultural population of New Englanspirit of his age; he congrutulates himself now as thousands of years back. When a until a complete revolution should be produce on having received the mortal blow from no child is filled with any strong emotion by a in the farming system. meaner implement than that furnished by surprising event or intelligence, it runs to understood in other countries, and is sitender his own wing, and dies exulting and un- discharge it on others, impatient of their with corresponding advantages. The denseconquered. In the modern version, on the sympathy; and it marks, I can funcy, the population in Enrope may be found in Finance, they have been produced when produced when produced when produced when produced when produced when the sympathy; and greater naturalness of that other hand, produced when poetry had lost simplicity and greater naturalness of that in fire what it had gained in refinement, period—that the grown-up men and women duces abandant food for the inhabitants. this heroical burst is transformed into senti- give nureserved way to their first impulses, the experience of a quarter of a century ment, and the dying bird laments his fate even as children did."-DR. CHALMERS' France, proves that, by the occupation of the

Golden Thoughts.

I never yet found pride in a noble nature. nor humility in an unworthy mind. Of all try-that the secret success in Agricult his childhood to his death, to a toilsome vine—a low plant that creeps upon the dote recorded of him shows him to be al- tient lamb: of all fowls, the mild and guile- one capital error runs through the whole ready on the right road. Granacci, a pain- less dove. When God appeared to Moses,

Physic for Ill-Humer.

K sensible woman of the Doctor's acquaintance (the mother of a young family) entered so far into his views on this subdrawings in his portfolio is a sublime hint ject, that she taught her children, from their shead of his work, and his work is never half earliest childhood, to consider ill-humor as done. He has not time to accomplish anything old man with a long beard, in a go-cart, with a disorder to be cured by physic. Accordingly, she had always small doses ready; rnins—his pastures overran with busines, and and the little patients, whenever it was acres of land, which, under proper cultivation thought needful, took rhubarb for the cross. might be made to yield a rich harvest, are but ness. No punishment was required. Peevishness or ill-temper and rhubarb were assistances, white weed, and any other noxions sociated in their minds always as cause and plants, which root out the grass and eat up the effect — The Doctor

Difficulty Advantageous.

Difficulty is a severe instructor, set ove us by the Supreme ordinance of a parental guardian and legislator, who knows us better than we know ourselves, as he loves us better too. He that wrestles with us cabbage leaf to make an apple pie, and at the same time a great she bear coming up the street pops its head into the shore. We have a constituted and sharpens our skill anxiety, care, and hard inbor—and dark elouist the same time a great she bear coming up the street pops its head into the shore. We are the same time a great she bear coming up the street pops its head into the shore. We are the same time a great she bear coming up the street pops its head into the shore. We are the same time a great she bear coming up to the shore and sharpens our skill anxiety, care, and hard inbor—and dark elouistic the same time a great she bear coming up to the shore. The same time a great she bear coming up to the shore and the same time a great she bear coming up to the shore and the same time a great she bear coming up to the shore and the same time a great she bear coming up to the shore and the same time a great she bear coming up to the shore and the same time a great she bear coming up to the shore and the same time a great she bear coming up to the shore and the same time a great she bear coming up to the shore and the same time a great she bear coming up to the shore and the same time a great she bear coming up to the shore and the same time a great she bear coming up to the shore and the same time a great she bear coming up to the shore and the same time a great she are the same time as the same time a great she are the same strengthens our nerves and sharpens our skill anxiety, care, and hard labor-and dark eloude compels us to consider it in all its relations

Mr. Rowland Hill, on being told that it was expected he should take notice of some game of Catch as Catch Can, till the gun-unhandsome things which had been publicpowder ran out at the heels of their boots." ly said of him, said that he did not consider on his extensive possessions; and paradoxical as Such a mass of unconnected nonsense it necessary to enter into any vindication of it may speer, he would in aine cases out of defied memory, and the wit won his wager.

It necessary to enter into any vindication of the may spear, no would in aline case with a spear thin self; and, he added, "I have now lived a great many years in the world, and have in the true seuse of the word miserably pears."

Prayer that is pure pierceth heaven, and returns not empty.

There is an article much used in various they are one of the supports of Religion. If rious effects of which on the assimilating or the artist had once fixed his mind on such gans require to he briefly noticed; namely ments of the sovereigns who grace the great objects, I do not know how he can by lobacco. Although confessedly one of the most virulent poisons in nature, yet such is Besides, purity of heart, virginity of miad, the facinating influence of this noxious weed amusements of Kings "an used to was." have great influence on the artist, both as to that mankind resort to it in every mode Shooting stags is manily sport compared to dignity of conception, and means of executhat of firing from a balcony on a populace; and playing on the big drum is child's play by the side of a bluff old king, whose prin
by the side of a bluff old king, whose prin
conception, and means of executions and playing and themselves in their pernicious agency. Tobacco disorders the works. The courtesy, grace, benignity, assimilating functions in general, but particularly, as I believe; the assimilation of the disinterestedness, the enlarged and noble disinterestedness. cipal amusement was to take off his wife's soul of Raphael, shine out inarvellously in head as soon as he had murried her. Ah! soul of Raphael, shine out inarvellously in been able to trace the development of oval. those were the days for amusements. What I think that the unveiled form, shown in acid to the use of tobacco, but that some a merry monarch that Charles the Second purity, adoined with exquisite beauty, takes analogous and equally poisonous principle was! Why, there is not a king of the from us all mortal perturbations, and trans- (probably of an acid nature) is generated in was! Why, there is not a king of the prom us all mortal perturbations, and transpresent day who would go into the Cheshire Cheese, and order a Welsh rabbit and a cence; and atill more that it comes to us as from their cachetetic looks, and from the pint of stout, and when he found he had no a thing spiritual, intellectual; exalting the dark and often greenish yellow tint of the money to pay for it, knight the landlord on mind to the contemplation of divine things, blood. The severe and peculiar dyspeptic which, as they cannot be manifested to the symptoms sometimes produced by inverse the spot in lieu of payment! which, as they cannot be manifested to the symptoms sometimes produced by inverse special shape shape and there is and the symptoms sometimes produced by inverse special shape shape and the symptoms sometimes produced by inverse shape more than once seen such cases terminate fatally with malignant disease of the stona ball by the native Arabs of Algiers. We draw us from the perishable things of earth. ach and liver. Great smokers, also, especially those who employ short pipes and cially those who employ short pipes and controlled the stontcially those who employ short pipes and segars, are said to be liable to cancerous affections of the lips, But it happens with to bacco, as with deleterious articles of dier. Briton, the word 'misery' does by no means the strong and healthy suffer comparatively convey an idea of extreme discomfort. He little, while the weak and predisposed to

L'er of Tobacco

In the eternity of God, there is nothing so past, as to have quite ceased to be present, and nothing so completely future, as though it did not already exist.

It is very curious, how the roots of one man's prosperity interlace with the causes of another man's misfortunes.

The Greeks carved the butterfly somemes in marble, as an emblem of hope for the dead.

There is no more melancholy foreway. ing to be learned from past ages than that of human liability to retrogression.

When is a chicken's neck like a bear When it is rung for dinner. A Dedication Hymn.

SY N. P. WILLIS.

Mr. Willis says, in the Home Journal of 1 I, that he " never wrote but one hymn " ] ne following, and a glorious hymn it is The perfect world by Adam trod. Was the first temple-built by Gos

His fiat laid the corner slone, And heav'd its piliars, one by one He hung its starry roof on high-The broad illimitable sky; He spread its pavement, green and brig And curtain'd it with morning light. The mountains in their places sloud-The sea-the sky-and " sil was good

And, when its first pure praises rang, The "morning stars togeth r sans Lord! 'tis not ones to make the sea. And earth and sky a house for thee. But in thy sight our offering stands-

AGRICULTURAL.

An humbler temple "made with hands

A LITTLE FARM WELL TILLED. - The greater obstacle to the improvement of Agriculture farms and cultivate them well. I wish that the

This great truth is already beginning to b small farms, and, being thoroughly tilled, pro country under small working farmers, the land ting a population one-third greater, than when

it was possessed in large masses.

The law is universal—it applies to every cou Michael Angelo dedicated himself, from trees, I observe that God hath chosen the sists in the thorough cultivation of a small process, childhood to his death, to a toilsome vine as low plant, that creeps upon the of ground, which, well manured and we observation of nature. The first anec- helpful wall: of all beasts, the soft and pa- finsion. In almost every part of New Englan Peter the Great is erected to Nicholas, it ought to be on a pedestal of snuff-boxes.

We wonder how many confirmed snuff.

We wonder how many confirmed snuff.

We wonder how many confirmed snuff. form and color of fins and of the eyen of man. Nothing produceth love like humility; man has been happily compared to a merchant who expends all his capital in building for his own use a large roomy store, and is sfterward

seen guzing with complacency on his bare wal He had chalked out to himself a hard jot, an voluntarily enters on a state of servitude, wore thoroughly. His house is out of repair-his barn disapidated-his cattle poor-his fences in to man or beast.

What a harraseed, unhappy being must be the owner of such a farm! He has no time for recreation or mental improvement. He is dooms to the tread-mill for life; with his spirit depre ed-despondency stamped upon his haggar-ilneaments, and the worm of discoulent graw ing at his heart, with him there are no pleas associations with the nest—the present is fa' of

Work-work-work! From weary chime to chime, Work-work-work As prisoners work for crime Plow, and harrow, and hoe! 'l'ill the heart is sick, and the arm benumb'd And misery stamp'd on the brow.

The nocturnal song of the Nightingale is apparel, &c., by dissoiving a little soap in water, and afterwards mixing it with a little ox properly done, it only remains to thoroughly rinse thu article in clean water, until the latter passes off uncolored, when it must be hung up